P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

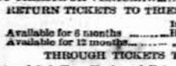
No. 51,651—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT LIFTS.
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
CONTAINS OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th June.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7556	K. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4009	C. T. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	19th "
M. L. BALLARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7556	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked * proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam launches. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	.....	2,814	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,009	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,505	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,505	28th June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Suneon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 21, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,235		29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,360	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 52 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA" 3,030 tons, on or about 24th June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 30th June.

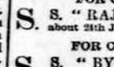
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail above the
CITY OF VENICE	2,201	F. Snow.	24th June.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23th June, 1899.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—34, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PIANO—Schiedmayer and Soehnes' Standard Indian Sympathetic Square Piano, ebonized with Gold line ornamentations, excellent tone. Cost Rs. 1,200, may be had on hire purchase system. Apply "A. B." care of this Paper.

FOR SALE ON A 99 YEARS LEASE.

A PLOT of GOVERNMENT LAND bearing Survey No. 2, Survey Sheet E3, in the PREEDY QUARTER of Karachi City, measuring about 17,888 square yards, with buildings and out houses thereon, now used as a Hotel. The plot is very favourably situated on the Bunder Road and tram-line, at a convenient distances both from the City and Sadar Bazaar. The land rent payable is 2 pies per square yard per annum.

1. Offers are invited which should be received by the Collector of Karachi on or before the 15th July 1899.
2. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

J. SLADEN,
Acting Collector of Karachi.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES'

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

POPULAR REMEDIES, M. Co.'s.

33 WONDERFUL CURES!

Adopted for the Cure and Prevention of Diseases and Alleviation of Suffering.

For Diseases of the Childhood,
ANGEL'S BABY'S BALM. Rs. 1-0.
For Producing healthy Milk in wet Nurses,
ANGEL'S GALACTA GOGUE. Rs. 2 and 3-8.
For dry and troublesome Cough,
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES. Ans. 10.
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BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH. Rs. 1-4.
For Prickly Heat and Sick Headache,
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For Loss of Voice, Cold and Influenza,
BENSON'S VOCAL SALTS. Rs. 1-4.
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BEAUTY-CHARM. Rs. 1-6.
For Complexion,
BLANC DE CAMELLIA. Rs. 1-6.
For Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
COMPOUND GLYCERINE THROAT JUJULES. Re. 0-12.
For Falling off the Hair,
DODD'S CAPILAROL. Rs. 1-4.
For Foul Breath and decayed Teeth,
DENTIST DENTO-DONT. Rs. 1-6.
For Baldness and weak Hair,
FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE. Rs. 1-6.
For Inactive Liver and Dyspepsia,
FOTHERGILLS' MUTTONAL. Rs. 1-10 and 2-12.
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PUKKA RUSSICA. Rs. 1-2.
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BERNARD'S TURKISH ROHOL. Rs. 0-12.
For Insects Bites,
MOSQUITO LOTION. Re. 0-12.
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HERMIT'S SATURANA SALVE. Re. 0-6.
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HERMIT'S BRASSICON, Re. 1-0.
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HERMIT'S RHEUMATIC AND GOUT CURE. Rs. 2-8.
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MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM. Rs. 2-0.
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MUNK'S PULMONICON. Re. 0-12.
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MUNK'S CODLASTON. Rs. 1-6.
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ODONTINE (DENTIFRICE). Re. 0-1-4.
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Do. Do. INFECTION. Rs. 1-2.
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SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP COXDIAL. Rs. 2-4.
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SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS. Rs. 1-4.
For Impure Blood and Palaness,
ST. MARK'S RESTORATIVE BEADS. Re. 1-0.
For Toothache and Pains in the Gums,
MOTHER DUDDLEY'S CHALLENGE TOOTHACHE CURE. Rs. 2-8.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
Esplanade Cross Road, Market, Bombay.

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FERGUSONS
P & O
WHISKY.
P & O
B. SMYTH & Co., LD.
P & O
OF ALL DEALERS.
P & O
Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE.
P & O
EVERY WHERE.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?
IF SO RIDE
HUMBER CYCLES
Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES.
They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEERS AND STOUT.

		Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER by Foster and Sons	Per dozen	7 4	5 0	8 2	5 10
BASS'S BEER by Stone L. G. A.	"	6 8	4 4	7 12	5 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Sons	"	7 8	5 4	8 4	5 14
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co	"	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14

*** TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout. In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best, commands the higher price, and has by far the largest sale.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,

(IND COOPE AND COMPANY'S.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen Qts	5 8	6 2
Do. Pts	3 14	4 6
Per case of 3 dozen Qts	16 0	18 0
" of 6 " Pts	22 8	25 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

PILSENER BEER.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Beck's	Per doz. Qts.	6 0	6 12
"	" Pints.	4 4	4 12
"	Per case of 4 doz. Qts.	24 0	26 0
"	" of 8 " Pints	33 0	37 0

IMPORTERS OF
GENUINE DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE.

TH
TRUSTEES EXECUTORS
AND
SECURITIES INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE } *WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.*

ACT AS

EXECUTORS of Wills.
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SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS TO BE LET,
AND
VALUABLES RECEIVED FOR SAFE CUSTODY IN THE
WINCHESTER HOUSE SAFE DEPOSIT.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with water, the liqueur is possessed of great *antiapoplectic, aperient, digestive and antispasmodic qualities.*

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

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Dr. MALLET.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, headaches, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Medecin en chef
de l'Hospice de la Charité de Marseille.

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THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.

15th June, 1899.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Members of the Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, H. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 15th of June 1899, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February 1899.
2. To appoint a director in place of one retiring.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th June 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st May, 1899.

In the Goods of BECHU BAI alias KOOVER VAHU, late a Hindu Inhabitant, of No. 4, Ava Kerbelah Mahomed Street, Calcutta, and Agent, Bombay, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 12th day of June instant, a petition was made to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, by grant of Letters of Administration (as nearest interested) of the property and credits unadministered by the deceased throughout British India, to JUMNA BAI, of No. 1 Agra Kerbelah Mahomed Street aforesaid, the mother and lawful and legal next of kin of the said deceased, whereupon an order was made by the said Court for issue of the Grant to the Petitioner on the next of the Creditors to appear before the Justice of the said Court on Monday, the 24th day of July next between the hours of Ten and Twelve o'clock, in the forenoon, with three clear days' notice to accept or refuse Letters of Administration (as under an intestacy) to the property and effects of the said deceased, and the Petitioner cannot show cause why such Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said JUMNA BAI.—Dated this 16th day of June 1899.

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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 11·56m. 11·47a. Low water, 4·55m. 6·1a.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Elphinstone Circle, 2 p.m.

Gun Club meet, Love Grove, Worlee, 5 p.m.

Football: Rovers vs. Gymkhana.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone High School.

United Services vs. Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0·39a. Low water, 5·39m., 6·47a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Native.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Independent.

Esplanade vs. Young Men's Zoroastrian.

Baronet vs. Elphinstone.

CRICKET.—There will be a cricket match between the United Services and the Bombay Gymkhana at 1-45 p.m., to-day, twelve a side. The following players will represent the Gymkhana:—Cheetham, Nicholl-Jones, Brooke, Ferguson, Scott, Semedi, Macleod, Muirhead, Mackay, Scrymgeour, Meikle, and Stephens.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The following team will represent the Rovers in the match against Bombay Gymkhana, this evening. Kick off at 5-30:—C. Howard, goal; G. Walton and T. E. Reynolds, backs; W. J. Sinclair, C. Parker, and J. Strong, half-backs; W. B. Latta, R. M. Preston, P. Fischer, W. Scrafton, and F. A. Thomas, forwards: G. B. Bokenshaw and D. Lyon, reserves.

THEFT AT KAMATIPURA.—Narud Rappa, who resides on the first floor of a house at 6th Lane, Kamatipura, reported to the police, on Thursday afternoon, that on the previous day he had left a box containing Rs. 90 in currency notes and cash, under some bales of cloth, and on the following morning he found the box, with its contents, had been stolen. The complainant is a dealer in piece-goods and has four servants serving under him.

DEATH OF A GUJERATI JOURNALIST.—An occasional correspondent writes:—The news of the death of Mr. Jeshankar Satyeshwar, an old Gujarati journalist, announced by an Anglo-Gujerati weekly, will be received with regret by a large circle of Gujeratis. He belonged to the Nagar caste (Umreth, Kaira District) to which the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kandas Parakh and Dr. M. G. Bhatt belong, and was not only the head of Kseedavi Brahmins, but was a learned Sanskrit scholar and a gifted writer. He was for a long time editor of the defunct *Punch Dand* and *Arya Mitra*, and spent nearly his whole life in controlling the press. He was of independent and liberal views, and was a spirited writer. He was, according to our contemporary, about 55 years old at the time of his death, and leaves a widow and two daughters.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Gasper Francis Pinto a Goanese lad, aged fourteen. The deceased was a boiler-maker in the Port Trust workshop, and lived at No. 4, Sadik Ali Street, Mazagon. He arrived in Bombay from Goa about a month and a-half ago. On Monday last, Gasper complained of pain in the abdomen and stayed away from work. On Tuesday he was bitten by his brother who prescribed a mixture for the deceased. The latter, however, could not take the medicine and at last, after much difficulty, a mixture of water and salt was forced down his throat. He was then seized with spasms. On Thursday last, his brother conveyed him to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that Gasper was suffering from hydrophobia. It was then stated that the deceased had been bitten by a rabid dog at Goa a few days before his arrival in Bombay. But no marks or scars could be detected on his body. His symptoms rapidly grew worse and he died the same evening. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was returned by the Jury.

REFORM AMONGST THE AHMEDABADI VISA KHADAYATA BANIAS OF SURAT.—At a time when the advanced and enlightened castes of the Valmik Kayasthas and Nagars of Gujerat are backward in the matter of social reform and some of the so-called educated young men, who clamour for more and more rights in political matters from Government, are seen backward in making desirable reforms in social matters, writes a correspondent, it is really a pleasure to learn from the *Deshabhitar* and the *Gujarat Mitra* of the 11th and 18th ultimo respectively, that some of the backward classes are making some progress in that direct ion and putting educated natives to shame. The difficulties in the path of the Hindu social reformers is the present form of caste system. It is difficult for anyone but Hindus to easily understand the intricacies of this system and the divisions and sub-divisions in which community, by, for instance, the caste Banias, has been divided. There are some divisions amongst the Banias in which inter-dining with one another is freely allowed, but not inter-marriages. The result is that, even in cases where a difficulty is found to get suitable girls, in another it is difficult to get suitable bridegrooms. The Ahmedabadi Visa Khasayana Banias at Surat, on finding that the young men of the caste had difficulties in finding suitable brides, decided, some time ago, that the members of the caste were at perfect liberty to marry girls belonging to those divisions of the Banias with whom inter-dining was also allowed. This was not a mere paper resolution, but an actual beginning was made by one Mr. Bhaikushala Manekbaram, who married a girl belonging to the Ahmedabadi Visa Khasayana Bania firm as noticed last, and it is no small gratification to find that his relations and other members of the caste gladly took part in the wedding festivities. Here is a lesson given by Hindus to the so-called highly educated members of the enlightened castes!

MANGOES AND JUSTICE IN DAMAUN.—Our local correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—A case which has created some sensation here owing to certain serious allegations impugning the honesty of Government servants, was disposed of on Friday by Mr. Francis Moore, the Acting District Judge of Daman. The facts of the case are as follows:—On the evening of Wednesday, the 14th instant, one Bhika Khoshali, a gardener of Bapu Baswali, was caught redhanded in the garden of Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damanuwala, with a bag, containing 67 valuable Alphonse and Pairi mangoes, stolen from the garden, and handed by Mr. Damanuwala's servants over to the Police. Mr. Menezes, the Chief of the Police, thereupon collected evidence to send up the case to the District Judge, and in doing so obtained the depositions of Mr. Mulchoji Jamsegji Bhata, the cousin and manager, the Parsee, the gardener, the Kabbla, the servants, and two servants of Mr. Damanuwala, as to the arrest of the accused and identification of mangoes and also of two trees as to their value. The chief made a final report to the magistrate, and on the 15th instant the accused and the *corpus delicti* to the District Court. It may be mentioned here that it is not the practice with Portuguese Courts to record the accused's admission of guilt, but to proceed in the case as if the accused pleaded not guilty and require conclusive proofs of the guilt, otherwise the proceedings herein would have been unnecessary as the accused always admitted his guilt. As the accused was a resident of British territory it was necessary, according to the Portuguese criminal law, to obtain the opinion of the Crown Advocate on the evidence as to whether it disclosed the commission of a crime. Before the hearing case, Mr. Moritz examined in his chamber, on Saturday, the 17th instant, a number of witnesses, whose evidence went to substantiate the charge and moreover to show that since they had given evidence before the police, a greater portion of the *corpus delicti* has been altered, inasmuch as common mangoes which did not belong to Mr. Damanuwala's garden were substituted for valuable mangoes, the accused even using a statement to the same effect. The Judge, however, after recording the evidence, sent the proceedings to the Crown Advocate, who gave his opinion that a crime was committed. Thereupon the case came on for trial before the District Court, this morning, Mr. Alvares, the Crown Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, and as the accused had not engaged anybody to defend, the Judge, according to this law, was bound to nominate somebody, whether a lawyer or a layman, to defend the accused. Mr. Costa nominated a Gentleman named Mr. Caetano Cunha for the purpose, and after examining certain witnesses convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default of payment to undergo a further imprisonment of a week. This is the first case on the records of the Court wherein speedy justice has been obtained, it having been decided within 8 days after the commission of the offence. Many cases and even years have elapsed before similar cases came in the district to be tried and decided, and the learned Judge is justly entitled to credit in respect thereof. It may also be stated that the Judge has shown his indignation at the evident tampering with the *corpus delicti* and has made a report to the Administrator of Daman with a view to his investigating the matter which would be a reproach to any tribunal of justice.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A CALCUTTA BABOO.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, S. C. Banerji alias Sadanand Swami, a resident of Calcutta, was charged at the instance of Inspector Cordeaux, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with cheating Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, in respect of a currency note for Rs. 100. The complainant, it appears, resides at Dongersey Road, Malabar hill. The accused, who is a Baboo, was introduced to the complainant by Mr. Narotamdas Morarji, of Bombay, about a fortnight ago. It was then stated that accused was a man of good reputation, that he had been to England and called to the bar, and that he had arrived in Bombay for the purpose of collecting money to found an orphanage. The accused also stated that he had already collected two lakhs of rupees and had deposited the amount with a merchant at Bikaneer, whose name he did not then give out. Accused did not ask complainant to subscribe money towards the fund of the orphanage, but he stated that he wanted eighteen lakhs of rupees to carry out the project. Complainant allowed accused to stay with him in his bungalow. On the fourth day Mr. Lukhmidas opened his cash-box to pay some money to his malee. The accused was then sitting near the complainant, and noticed that there were several currency notes in the box. Accused immediately got up and going to his own trunk, brought a bundle of currency notes and asked Mr. Lukhmidas to change a note for Rs. 1,000. Complainant could not do so as he had not sufficient change. The accused then asked complainant for a note for Rs. 100, promising to repay the amount as soon as he got change for Rs. 1,000. The complainant gave him a note for Rs. 100, and on the following day accused left the bungalow, taking with him his baggage. Being questioned by Mr Lukhmidas as to where he was going, the Baboo replied that he was going to stay with Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Gokuldas at Girgaum, and that he would return presently to repay the amount of the loan. The accused, however, failed to put in an appearance, and on inquiries at the bungalow of Mr. Narotamdas, it was ascertained that accused had obtained some money from him in a similar way. It was further discovered that the Baboo had been putting up in a house at Kazi Sayad Patel Tank Road. The master was then reported to the police, and the accused was arrested.

Mr. Moolji Deoji Vedant, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution and applied for a remand to enable the police to make further inquiries. The application was granted.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before Sir LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

A CLAIM ON A POLICY OF MARINE INSURANCE.

SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR CASSUM HAJEE MITHA v. THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy given on the 4th August 1898, whereby he dismissed the suit with costs. The appellant filed the suit in the court below against the insurance company for the purpose of recovering the value of 545 bags of salt stated to be insured for shipment to Calcutta, and which were lost owing to a prow in which they had been loaded at Ooran, sinking during a gale in Bombay harbour. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Lowndes and the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Macpherson, in addressing the court for the appellant, said the suit was instituted to recover some Rs. 4,000 on a policy of marine insurance dated 30th April 1897. The defendants, in their defence, had stated that they were not bound to pay the claim, inasmuch as the loss in respect of which the claim was made, occurred before the issue of the policy. They issued the policy in the terms that had several previous times in the material facts were that, on the 15th March 1897, the defendants had, according to the plaintiff, had issued a slip under such terms. That slip clearly indicated that down to the departure of the vessel from the port of sailing, it was incumbent upon the defendants to have declared the risk. The court would find that from the 25th April to 31st August it was lying alongside and was uncovered. The loss in the present case was caused by a boat alongside sinking before the 25th May. About the end of March 1897, the plaintiff shipped 1479 maunds of salt by the steamer Nurani to Calcutta. It was quite clear that that risk had not been declared, and no policy was declared in respect of it. The reason for that omission, according to the plaintiff's case was that they had received intimation from Calcutta not to insure that particular consignment. It was clear from the previous transactions between the parties that the ship intended to be covered by the slip was always named. On the 14th April 1897, the plaintiff put on board a prow or lighter 594 bags of salt for shipment on the B. B. Nurani. Counsel then adverted to the evidence in the case, adding that it was not necessary for the plaintiff to have declared the risk until the time the ship left Bombay. Assuming that no notice had been given, and not having declared the Nairang till after the loss had taken place, counsel referred in this connection to Arnould on Insurance, showing that, according to usage, it was not necessary for insurers to at once declare risks.

The Chief Justice remarked that the matter rested on a bargain between the parties. The Policy was merely a formal document and did not interfere with the original bargain as contained in the slip.

Mr. Macpherson, continuing, said the slip bound the bargainers, and it did not rest with them to dispute its validity, because a formal issue of a policy had not taken place.

The Chief Justice said that practically the slip was treated as though it was a legal document. If the policy had been an open one, the plaintiff would be entitled to declare under it.

Mr. Macpherson remarked that the slip bound the defendants to grant upon ships of certain companies, and the ship named in the particular policy was a ship belonging to one of the lines alluded to.

The Chief Justice: Then you treat the policy as being in accordance with the slip?

Mr. Macpherson: Counsel, continuing, the learned counsel said that, for the words of the slip, they were not bound to give the name of the ship till the latter was ready to leave Bombay.

The Chief Justice: Supposing that they had granted the slip, it would have been in the terms of the original slip.

Mr. Macpherson said that was so; but he contended that any policy contemplated by the slip would cover the matter. The principle in the case was that the parties were to be bound by their contract. It was absolutely fatal to his case if the policy was taken to be an open one. He submitted that the plaintiff had done enough when he declared the Nairang and that it was not necessary to make any declaration in respect of any loss that had previously taken place in the harbour before the departure of the vessel. The slip clearly showed that it was not necessary to do that. Counsel contended that, on the first point raised, the court would decide in his favour on the facts; and that on the second point, their lordships would hold that the defendants were liable for the loss that had occurred.

The Chief Justice said that the court did not wish to hear Mr. Lowndes on the law, but only on the question of facts.

Mr. Lowndes, in addressing the court as to whether notice had actually been given, said that the most important point in considering the evidence was to look at the manner in which they had given their evidence. Mr. Justice Candy had not been favourably impressed with the plaintiff's witnesses. After alluding to the correspondence in the case, counsel said that till one of the plaintiff's witnesses came into the lower court, there had never been any suggestion made to the effect that verbal notice of the loss had been given to the defendants.

The Chief Justice: I suppose you say that Mr. Justice Candy actually disbelieved those statements?

Mr. Lowndes: Yes, he did so.

The Chief Justice: And he said I have to look at the probabilities of the case as I cannot look at it on the evidence?

Mr. Lowndes said that was so. There were only three things in the case—the real evidence, the probabilities, and the surrounding circumstances. The two latter were insufficient to substantiate the case. He, therefore, asked their lordships to confirm the decision of the lower court.

Mr. Macpherson, in reply, submitted that his learned friend had made too much of the evidence. Mr. Justice Candy had not said that he disbelieved the witnesses. Counsel also remarked that Mr. Justice Candy had attached too much importance to the correspondence.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving his judgment, said the appeal was from a decree of Mr. Justice Candy in a suit brought on a policy of marine insurance. The facts were stated at length in the lower court, and it was only necessary for him to refer to them briefly. The plaintiff, it seemed, was a salt merchant, who for some years past had had transactions with the Peninsular, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, whose name sufficiently indicated the nature of their business. On the 15th March 1897, a covering note or slip was sent by the defendants to the plaintiff in terms of the document before the court. In that slip, it would be noted, that there was no indication of any particular venture or of any specific goods being mentioned. It appeared that towards the end of March, the plaintiff did send by a ship, which would come within the terms of the policy, certain quantities of salt. No declaration was made in respect of those goods, and so far as had been argued, there was no question regarding any legal process having been taken in reference to that shipment. It appeared that on the 14th April 1897, the plaintiff put on board a prow or lighter 594 bags of salt for shipment on the B. B. Nurani, the steam ship Nairang. The transhipment of the goods having commenced, 49 bags were put on board the ship, when the prow, through stress of weather, sank with the remaining 545 bags. There was no question that they were lost. It seemed that in the usual course, a protest entered, setting the particulars, and on the 29th April, the plaintiff paid the premium of the policy. It was made out on the 30th April for Rs. 60,000 and stamped on the same day. The notice of the plaintiff's claim was sent in by a letter, which stated that part of the salt covered by the policy had been lost in Bombay harbour, and that the tindel's protest and the plaintiff's bill was enclosed. That was how matters stood, and it was on those facts, said his lordships, that the suit was brought. The defence put in was that, in the first place, no notice had been given; and that, in answer to that it had been also stated that such notice, if given, was not good in law, and that the absence of such notice was immaterial. Whether a notice was or was not given was a question of fact. With regard to that, Mr. Justice Candy had found that the plaintiff had failed to establish that a notice had been given. The case in regard to that notice was that, on the 27th April, which was the day of the loss, it was said that the plaintiff sent the witness Sulleman and one of his clerks at 4-30 in the afternoon to the defendants' office, and that they gave the defendants' head clerk, Atmaram, information of the loss. They swore positively as to that, but there was a discrepancy in their evidence, which was material, as it dealt with matters of some importance. Having alluded to the evidence of the three witnesses, the learned Chief Justice remarked that Atmaram had denied that he had ever been reported to him. Whatever oral evidence might have been given, Mr. Justice Candy had considered the statements conflicting. It was an accepted principle with all courts of appeal in discussing evidence to consider what the deportment of the witnesses had been. The court had to consider also that Mr. Justice Candy had the witnesses before him, which was an advantage denied to the Appeal Court, and that being so, his lordship, the Chief Justice, said he must accept the lower court's finding that there had been a conflict of evidence, and that the Judge of the lower court could not give credence to the statements of the witnesses called for the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Candy having said that he could not believe the witnesses, then considered the probabilities of the case. It was, therefore, for the plaintiff to establish all the probabilities so as to lead the court to the conclusion that notice had been given. Mr. Justice Candy found that the probabilities justified him in coming to the conclusion which he had arrived at. The Chief Justice alluded to the remarks of Mr. Macpherson in addressing the court, and said he could find nothing to lead him to the conclusion that the policy was issued after the notice of loss was given. The probabilities of the case, instead of assisting the plaintiff, rather inclined towards that of the defendants. On that ground, his lordship thought he must accept the finding of Mr. Justice Candy to the effect that notice was not given on the 27th April. In proceeding to consider the questions of law, his lordship remarked that the fact that the slip was issued, rendered it unnecessary for the plaintiff to give notice of the loss which had occurred before the policy was delivered. From the two cases that had been brought to the notice of the court, it appeared that they did not lay down a principle that was applicable to the present case though the circumstances had some resemblance. The cases showed that though a slip could be sued upon for final reasons, still they constituted good bargains between parties as binding them by honour and not by law. When a policy was issued in conformity with a slip, it was no defence to an action to say, after an interval, that circumstances had occurred that would be prejudicial to the interest of an insurance office. His lordship, therefore, decided that the decree of Mr. Justice Candy must be confirmed with costs.

Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee agreed with the the Chief Justice; and the appeal was accordingly dismissed.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

4993—Walia and G—Bansali Manmohun Damodar vs Parshottam as Mangaldas Vatanchand—Nanu and H.

149-93—Dikshit and D—Lakshmi as Vajhe and others vs Vallabhoo Masukhlal—Grant J.

641-97—Payne and S—Jeejeebhoy Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.

19547—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Doraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.

537-97—Cr. Lord Band Co—Omar Jakhmolla vs Messrs. Jardine Skinner and others—Payne and S and Gomashankar and R.

338-97—In person—Abdul Gaffoor Nizamudin Patel vs Coothia bhai Amer other Patel and others—J C Cama.

338-98—Little and Co—Noor Mohome Peerbhoy and another vs Ismailbhoy Hajee Mahomed Hajee and another—Payne and Chandabhai D and Thakurdas D Desai.

572-98—Ardeshir Hormusji D—Ganeshbhoy Poonja vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford Bell and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

163-95—Tyabjee B and Co—Kala Jugjeewan vs Juggonath Dewji—M H Khan.

530-93—Payne and S—Vinchubhai Premchand and Pranjiwandas vs Luxmibai and another—Inverarity and Co and Craigie Lynch and Owen.

48-2283-99—Inverarity and Co—Hira Zolla and others vs Kooverbai Jugjeevandas—Pugh and Co.

105-3993-96—H R Hemmant—Small Cause Necromancer vs Shamjeebhai Akhaibhai—Watkins and Co.

736-98—Messrs. Jafferbhai Kaikobhai vs. Pirbhai Kha emabhai and others—Jones Dinshaw and F.

102-93—In person—Kalidas Nagar vs Mookerjee Parajee and another—Nadkarni and A.

105-99—Payne and S—Lakshmidas Anandji vs Radhakisson Govindji and others—Inverarity and Co.

311-96—Hirchand M and M—Tillokchand Manekchand and another vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Wadia and Co.

635-98—F P Parvi—Pandooranga Narayen Hussay vs Ramchandra Narayen Hussay and others—In person.

657-93—Sheoharan Parbhoo and Sons—Lala Ajmal alias Meherchand vs Nowrojee Cursetjee Wadia—Nanu and H.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Marine Lines, Pydhonie, Nanawadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Malkiswar and Malabar Hill	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Parel, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-residents and Hindus	0	0	10
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	10	7	66
Total plague deaths to date	46,721	40,963	
Same date last year	6	6	73

PLAGUE MEASURES AT DAKOR.

A very large and influential public meeting was held in Dakor on Wednesday, at 5 p.m., in Desaibhai's Dharmashala, to thank the officers in charge of plague measures in Dakor, for the kind and considerate manner in which these measures were carried out. There was a large gathering, about three thousand people being present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The place was decorated with flags, evergreens, etc., and a band was present. Rao Saheb Hardaram Anoparam Munshi, Government Manager of the Temple of Shree Ranchhodrayaji Maharaja at this place, was called to the chair. He explained in a few words in his speech with which briefly the object of the meeting and dwelt at length on the valuable services rendered by the Collector, Mr. Kabrajee, and Dr. Kishensing to the people of this place in their dire calamity. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Someshvar Nathuji Joshi, and seconded by Rao Saheb Desaibhai Kalidas, Government Pleader:—

"The inhabitants of the town of Dakor in public meeting assembled, resolve unanimously to place on record their very high appreciation of the way in which plague measures were carried out in this town, and their heartfelt gratitude for the same to Mr. J. K. N. Kabrajee, Collector of Kaira; Dr. M. S. Poswalla, Civil Surgeon, Kaira; and Mr. Kishonsing Devising, Hospital Assistant, Dakor. While the measures adopted were successful in preventing the spread or long continuance of plague in this town, they were carried out with such tact and good sense and regard for the religious scruples of the people as to secure their hearty co-operation and submitted to cheerfully. Mr. Kishensing's management of the plague hospital was so excellent and his treatment of the patients was so gentle and kind that people affected with plague went to the hospital with the greatest willingness and confidence and there was consequently no concealment of plague-cases. To the fact is partly due the early disappearance of the plague from this town and the smallness in the number of cases and deaths during the course of the epidemic. Mr. Kishensing's advice and assistance were also invaluable in obtaining and administering relief to the poor during the plague. Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Eduljee Mody also once came to Dakor on behalf of his employers and advice. The people also beg humbly and respectfully to express their gratitude to Government for being pleased to place such excellent officers over them during their hour of trial."

It was resolved further that a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Government; the Plague Commissioner, the Commissioner, N. D.; the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Mr. J. K. N. Kabrajee, District Magistrate, Kaira; the Civil Surgeon, Kaira; Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Eduljee Mody, District Deputy Collector, Kaira; Mr. Kishensing Devising, Hospital Assistant, Dakor, and the Press.

The president of the meeting explained that the plague broke out in February 1899 and lasted for only two months, and during the interval, there were only 98 cases and 75 deaths; and though all the necessary measures ordered by the Government for the protection of the people were put into force, they were carried out with such tact and good sense that the people submitted to them cheerfully. The credit of driving out the plague in so short a time, and keeping down mortality, was entirely due to the excellent management of the Collector, Mr. Kabrajee, the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Postwalla, and Hospital Assistant, Mr. Kishensing Devising. Khan Bahadur Bomanjee E. Mody also once came to Dakor and gave the benefit of his valuable experience and advice. It is right, therefore, that the people should express their deep sense of gratitude to the officers and to the Government for the excellent manage ment of the plague measures. Of the latter, however, no question can be adopted unanimously. The resolution having been unanimously passed, Mr. Kishensing, who was asked to be present at the meeting replied, thanking the people for the kind way in which they had spoken of his humble work. He said that he had merely done his duty as a government servant and had only followed the instructions of the Collector and the Civil Surgeon in what he had done. Whatever credit was, therefore, due for the work, was due to Mr. Kabrajee and Dr. Postwalla. The people also deserved thanks for their willing co-operation in the plague measures without which it was impossible to keep down the plague. Special thanks were due among them to Rao Saheb Hardaram, &c. On the conclusion of Mr. Kishensing's reply three cheers were called for Shree Ranchhodjee and He Majesty the Queen Empress and the meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the President and distribution of "Goolab," "pan-supari," &c.

MUSJID BUNDER STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you permit me through the medium of your valuable journal to draw the attention of the railway authorities to the very great inconvenience and rough handling passengers encounter at the Musjid Bunder Station. It is surprising that whilst commodious stations should exist in out-of-the way places, a station like the Musjid Bunder station, situated in the very heart of the town and surrounded by a large and wealthy portion of the trading public should be destitute of any arrangement for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and look more like a bullock shed than a railway station on such a mail line as the G. I. P. Ry. Co. The bridge overspanning the up and down platforms is used both by railway passengers as well as the outside public, the result being that it becomes so thoroughly blocked with people from one platform to the other can only be effected after a great deal of physical effort. What respectable Banian ladies must feel to pass through such a squeezing crowd can be better imagined than described. Owing to being entangled in the crowd one often has the mortification of missing his train. The congestion could be relieved if the railway authorities would open an extra one or two gates they have recently closed. Again, during the monsoon the platforms offer no protection whatever against the rain, which besides overflooding them wets the benches, thus causing the great discomfort to passengers. I hope the railway authorities will remedy the defects pointed out as early as possible.

—Yours, &c.,
June 23. A PASSENGER.

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THE FACTION RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

THE SITUATION IN TINNEVELLY.

A QUIETER OUTLOOK.

TENKASI, 18th June.—The unrest in these parts has greatly abated. Indeed, the movement appears to have exhausted itself. The Maravars have carried out their plan of campaign with marvellous expedition and decisive results. The principal risings all occurred between the 6th and 14th instant. We know how carefully—and openly—the enemy matured their plans in the case of Sivakasi. It is of melancholy interest to know now that practically within a day or two of that great tragedy, the movement had spread far and near, to distant Tenkasi villages as in the Virudupatti villages. The authorities were in every case unprepared. Half the hellish business was over this side of North Tinnevelly before the sepoys arrived on the scene, and before Mr. Bedford's admirable energy and organisation were brought to bear on a seemingly hopeless task. What the sepoys came to guard were scarred ruins of villages. I am far from detracting in

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DECEMBER 19TH 1898.

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Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man at once to see what can be done.

We may say this is the second attack the Safe has withstood within twelve months, but the last was of the most determined character.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and we are happy to furnish the most practical evidence of the protection afforded by the possession of one of your Patent Safes.

We are,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JONES & WELLS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

As has been apparent from the telegraphic quotations received from day to day through Reuter during the past week (and noticed by us in our daily commercial article), the Transvaal question has had a depressing effect on the home financial market, and in sympathy therewith, there has been a falling off in rates in our local market for Government Paper, while in the other markets there has not been much doing and no change of any importance has been noticeable therein. Exchange was rather steady throughout the week, and quotations as compared with last Friday's, show an advance of 1-32d. for Bank, and also 1-32d. for Private Paper; but rates for Government Paper, on the other hand, have declined 3-8 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents. and 1-4 per cent. for 3 per Cents. The money market continues steady. There has been some improvement in the Freight market, which has been generally steady to firm in tone, with a fair enquiry. In Imports the feeling has been quiet but steady.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Dec.	Rs.	1,51,976
" " " Branches...	"	99,035
Other " " ...Inc.	"	44,429
Government Securities ... " ...	"	8,053
Other authorised " ... Unchanged.		
Loans ...Generally...Dec.	"	5,52,965
Bills Discounted and Purchased...Dec.	"	2,70,859
Balances with other Banks ...Inc.	"	38,334
Cash ...Inc.	"	9,16,553

There was again an increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week amounting to over 9 lakhs, at some 116 lakhs, as against the increment in the week previous of some 3 lakhs, at a little more than 106 3-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals amounting to 1 1-2 lakh at the Head Office, and about 1 lakh at the Branches; to Private Deposits there was the trifling addition of 1-2 lakh. Loans were 5 1-2 lakhs lower, and Bills Discounted and Purchased 2 3-4 lakhs.

Meanwhile the market has been steady. The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 5 per cent., and also that in the open market, at 4 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 17th June, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,12,530
Do. do. at Branches	23,56,073
Other Deposits	3,21,3[illegible]178
Post Bills	7,984
Credits undrawn	19,50,904
	Rs... 5,90,68,275

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	1,05,77,816
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	09,92,498
Loans on do. do. do.	1,84,47,401
Bills Discounted and Purchased	74,30,322
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	25,096
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	2,51,735
Cash	1,15,35,491
Rs...	5,90,68,275

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened on Saturday last at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, with very little reported done. The market was firm in tone on Monday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank Wire was taken, for June and forward delivery, at 1s. 3 31-32d.; and of Merchants' Bills a fair amount was placed. There was a firm feeling in the market on Tuesday with 1s. 3 31-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8 to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was reported, and Bank demand was also done to a fair extent. The market continued firm on Wednesday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegtaphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Bills were scarce; but Bank Wire was available, and was taken to some extent at 1s. 4d. Rates were steady yesterday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, Bank paper was done to a fair extent; but Merchant's Bills were again scarce. To-day the market has continued steady at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of business was reported done both ways, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand is. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d	"
Francs ... 1/20 3-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last mail day the market was quite in tone at 100 5-8 both for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 93 1-2 for 3 per Cents. The market continued quiet and unchanged on Monday at 100 5-8 both for Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per cents. Rates were quiet but steady the following day at 100 5-8 for Money, and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 93 for Threes. Quotations were unchanged on Wednesday at 100 6-8 for 3 1-2 per cents, for Money and Account, and 93 for Threes, in a quiet market. There was a decline in rates yesterday to 100 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 9-16 for Account; for Threes 94 was quoted. Rates were partially improved to-day for 3 1-2 per Cents, at 100 9-16 for both Cash and the settlement; Threes declined to 93 3-4.

SHARES have been generally quiet, not to say dull, and prices show but little change from last week's closing level. We have to report a dealing of Rs. 40 in Lakhmidas; of Rs. 10 in Bombay Cotton; Rs. 4 in Alliance; and of Rs. 2 1-2, in Sun; and an advance of Rs. 10, in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5, in Central India. In Presses Mofussil are Rs. 2 1-2 higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Delhi and Northern India Flour, and Tanker and Co., have advanced Rs. 4 each. Ahmedabad Prantej Railway are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—For "Grey Goods" the demand is reported to have slackened a bit, the falling off however, being of any importance. Stocks are generally the same as before. The enquiry at Ameabad is smaller; and at Delhi and Cawnpore there is a moderate demand. In Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods there has been no change, rates maintaining this current level. Locally-made goods are as before; prices are stationary. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 2,900 packages, and of Local some 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—There has been a moderate enquiry, and chiefly for well-known counts. The market is steady in tone; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist ———	No. 6	Mule, As.	3 to 3 5-8 per lb.
" ———	" 8	" "	3 " 3 3-4 "
" ———	" 10s	" "	3 3-8 " 4 1-8 "
" ———	" 12s	" "	3 1-2 " 4 1-2 "
" ———	" 16s	" "	4 " 4 3-4 "
" ———	" 20s	" "	4 1-4 " 5 "
" ———	" 24s	" "	4 3-4 " 5 1-2 "
" ———	" 28s	" "	6 " 6 1-2 "
" ———	" 32s	" "	7 " 7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow metal and Barziers' Copper are unchanged at Rs. 47-8-0 and Rs. 59-4-0 per cent., respectively; Swedish Bar Iron, on the other hand, is Re. 1 higher, at Rs. 55 per candy.

COALS.—There have been sales during the week of 2,000 tons of American Coal, ready in harbour, at Rs. 16 1-2 per ton, this being reported to be the first occasion on which this coal has been sold in the Bombay Market. Some Cardiff, for August-September shipment, was sold at Rs. 18 per ton; ready Bengal is selling at Rs. 15 for Deshagur, and other inferior descriptions are being done at Rs. 14 per ton. The market closes steady; we quote alongside:—

	Ready. Per Ton. Rs.	Forward. Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West Do.	17	17
American	Nil	Nil
Powells	18 1-4	18 1-4
Cardiff	18 1-4	18 1-4
Japan	Nil	Nil
Singareni	Nil	Nil
D shagar Bengal	15	14 3-4
Muir's Navigation	14	13 3-4
Jardine's	14	14
Sce par	Nil	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Opening with a quiet feeling, this market has since been dull in tone with only a small business passing. The Mills have operated to a limited extent, and exporters, sparing by. Forward quotations were also steady at last week's closing level, then ruled in favour of buyers, and now are given at a decline of some Rs. 4 per candy, Rs. 161 1-2 being quoted for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 130 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 138 for "Good" Bhounnugger, for May. The market closes quiet in tone.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 121-2 23-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 120-2 11-16d.	
Do. Good January 1900	" 120-2 21-32d.	
Scinde, Fine	" 132-2 7-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 128-2 25-32d.	
K ndeish, Fully Good	" 129-2 13-16d.	
Comra, Fully Good	" 135-2 29-32d.	
Dholleras, Fine	"	
Do. Fully Good	" 121-2 13-16d.	
Do Good	" 122-2 29-32d.	
Do. Good, May 1900	" 127-2 15-16d.	
G. Dharwar, Good	" 141-2 1 1-16d.	
Westerns	" 127-2 25-32d.	
Broach, Fine	" 140-2 1 1-16d.	
Do. Good	" 130-2 3-32d.	
Do. Good, March 1900	" 161-2 1 11-32d.	

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	342,000	340,000
Barsee and Nuggur	101,500	88,000
Berar	000,500	418,000
Hingunghat	11,500	10,500
Broach	240,500	255,000
Dholleras	149,000	152,000
Bengals	240,000	210,500
Punnah and Sind	6,500	15,500
Compta and Dharwar	58,000	49,500
Westerns	4,000	6,500
Total	1,800,000	1,951,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	27,562	32,710	20,480
From 1st Jan. to 22nd June 1899	1,561,238	1,169,399	1,191,369
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	14,087	10,230	9,350
From 1st Jan. to 22nd June 1899	459,757	365,194	458,821
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	6,360	2,766	11,109
From 1st Jan. to 22nd June 1899	288,172	264,933	301,748

WHEAT.—A small business has been done in a quiet market. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 28	per candy.
Do 85 per cent.	" 27	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3-15-0	per cwt.
Red Delhi	" 3-12-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 27-0-0	per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	" 25	"
Hard Red	" 25	"

SEEDS.—The market is steady; quotations are given at closing as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6 8 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6 0 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	5 15 0	"
Do. Red do.	"	5 10 0	"
Gingelly, White	"	36 0 0	per candy.
Do Mixed	"	33 0 0	"

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	2,26,921	1,77,021	60,634
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22 June	3,418,723	6,933,775	7,13,739
Linseed for the week	47,373	63,532	10,451
Do from 1st Jan. to 22 June	1,071,814	17,40,837	2,82,206
Rapeseed for the week	61,646	62,175	50,123
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22 June	13,21,433	12,52,389	9,09,181
Gingelly seed for the week	3,085	12,039	347
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22 June	10,03,418	11,28,513	3,78,503

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	185,900	401,849	...
Do. from 1st January to 22nd June	1,832,301	4,604,491	2,813
Linseed for the week	74,373	60,712	25,408
Do. from 1st January to 22nd June	1,505,233	1,451,538	379,357
Rapeseed for the week	72,773	95,407	3,005
Do. from 1st January to 22nd June	1,102,635	1,129,021	676,767
Gingelly seed for the week	2,173	17,899	11,838
Do. from 1st January to 22nd June	1,296,882	1,281,362	395,091

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Broad Rhownuggar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 107 13-16

3 per cent. Rentes ..... 101 1-4 ex.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 114

3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 66 7-16

Bar Silver 27 7-8

The sum of about £350,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,500,000; Increase £100,000; Public Deposits £11,700,000; Increased £7 0 000; Other Deposits £37,400,000; Decrease £80,000; Other Securities £32,700,000; Decrease £200,000; Notes and Gold £22,190,000; Increase £100,000. The Banks Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 25.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat. Hymns—Int olt 1, 537 and 182.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.—Hymns 164, 193 and 32. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church).

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 291, 27 and 193.
8 a.m. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 445, 320 and 344.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 538, 276 and 23.

WESLEYAN CHURCH,
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. F. A. Bailey (Cons).

Byculla, (Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 103 v. 1-5; Hymns 3, 133 and 113.
6 p.m.—Psalm 119 v. 34, tune 126. Hymns 13, 211 1st tune, and 114 1st tune.
Te Deum (Jackson's).

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classe.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 276, 276 and 291. Psalm 91, tune 164.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 221, 222 and 223.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 222, 235 and 116.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM,

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

SEAMEN'S REST (CHAPEL),
Pere Road, Prince's Dock,

Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Divine Service.
All seamen and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH,
Prince's Dock,

8 a.m.—Matins
9-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—H.C. Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon, Preacher Rev. Fr. Tovey.
10 a.m.—Catechizing and Mating.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. J. W. Kemble.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion—Hymns 185, 626, 112 and 537.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 221, 631 and 223.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.—Hymns 217, 259 and 167.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 285, 255 and 31.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 14 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th June, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year	1,52,741	4,03,935	6,236	5,62,915
Open 1,491 Miles.	—	—	—	5,80,345
Decrease				Rs. 17,430

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BRIDGES—DOVETON—June 1, at Crowthorne, Berks, T C Bridges, to Nora Caroline, daughter of Lieut-Col H Doveton R S, (late Bombay), re ired.

FAICHNIE—RING—May 27, Norman Faichnie, M B, B S (Durham), Captain Royal Army Medical Corps, second son of Alexander George Faichnie, late Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces and Berars, to Alice, daughter of John Ring, 14 Strathray Gardens, South Hampstead.

POLLARD—SUAN-SMITH—June 1, at St Phill's Kensington, G W Pollard, M D, to Ella Maclaurin, daughter of E M Suan-Smith.

DEATHS.

BOURNE—June 2, Hereford sq, South Kensington, widow of late Rev J B, and daughter of late H Wood, H E I C S, aged 88.

ELLIS—June 1, Southsea, widow of Rev F W, retired chaplain H M Indian Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SAMMAN—June 15, at Wellington, S India, the wife of Captain C T Samman, R A M C, of a son.

DEATHS.

CALDWELL—June 18, at Rosiyn, Kodaikanal, Southern India, Mrs Caldwell, the widow of the late Right Rev Fred Bishop Caldwell, D D, LL D, aged 78 years and 10 months.

GERMANY—June 17, at Godeyroce, Rajputana, Rosa Germany, the beloved wife of James Germany.

MORISON—June 17, at 6, Spencer Road, Bangalore, Laura Jane, the beloved wife of H G Morison.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

OUR "Imperial Rule in India" is examined in a critical spirit by Mr. Theodore Morison of the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, in a volume published by Constable and Co. In a too brief preface the author repudiates any intention of furnishing reactionaries with arguments against free institutions. All that he desires to do is to point out that heterogeneous peoples who have not developed into homogeneous nationalities cannot govern themselves—a truth recognised by Mill, who in his Essay on Liberty wrote that for people in this early stage of development there is nothing but implicit obedience to an Akbar or a Charlemagne, if they are so fortunate as to find one. We may say at once that in setting forth the views of a writer, always independent and original and often suggestive, we do not regard his chief proposals as coming within a measurable distance of practical politics. But the volume deserves attention, for it undoubtedly sets in a very clear light the defects, and something more, of the mechanical bureaucracy administration—growing more and more mechanical with every decade—which has confessedly failed to make our rule in India popular. Lord Curzon has given unmistakeable indications that he has discerned the inconvenience, and even the political danger of a system of routine that finds its highest expression in dry reports which leave no time for the far more important duty of keeping in touch with the people and gaining their confidence. Mr. Morison's book is a protest against that state of things, and his suggestions, if not always practical may yet be helpful as indicating the existence of very different ideals from those to which the average administrator has been in these later years compelled to resign himself. Starting with the postulate that India is not a nation like France, not a collection of nations like Europe, it is easy to show that there is no sentiment of nationality amongst the Mahomedans, the Sikhs, the Parsees and the Hindu castes. If they were each congregated in definite localities a semblance of nationality might arise. But they are dispersed throughout the country "in unassimilated fragments in a heterogeneous conglomerate." There is no part of the Continent in which Mahomedan or Parsee can claim a special right, not shared by others, with whom he has nothing in common. The Mahomedans are in some respects the most definite political unit in India; but they are scattered everywhere in isolated groups, and such patriotic feeling as they possess is not shared with the Sikhs or Bengalees, amongst whom they live, but with their co-religionists wherever found, whether in Arabia or Persia, or on either side of the frontiers of India. They feel themselves strangers in India—guests that have outlived their welcome. Their great poet, Hosain Hali, has put this feeling into pathetic verse:—"O India! We were told aright that thou wast faithless! Whoever beheld the men of Islam in this plight before? Was this the Islam which we brought with us from Arabia? . . . As the host of the Greeks turned back from thy border, India, would that in like manner we had turned back from thy door." The sixty millions of Mussulmans, the most aggressive and intractable of the Indian peoples, would in Mr. Morison's view prevent the establishment of an independent Indian Government were the British to withdraw. Were the Afghan once again to descend on an autonomous India, the Mahomedans would not unite with the Sikhs and Hindus to drive them back. They would be drawn by the ties of kinship and religion to join his flag.

This lack of national sentiment may be of great moment to India in the future. In the past she was surrounded by people as little homogeneous as herself. Now that she is coming in contact with States invigorated and knit together by a national purpose, she would inevitably succumb. India has made no progress in the direction of unity. The hostility between Hindus and Mahomedans is increasing, and not diminishing. This hostility of race and creed is most evident where English education is most in evidence. Riots between the two communities are far less frequent in those parts of India that are officially described as the most backward educationally. It is the lawyers and schoolmasters of the big towns, Mr. Morison holds, who organise the chicanery and the agitations which breed strife between Hindus and Mussulmans. He has been generally told by natives that the cause of the growing ill-will between creeds is due to English education. It is difficult to feel how that can be, but it is the fact that the antipathy between the two has followed in the train of English ideas. The practical introduction of the principles of popular Government have set Hindus and Mahomedans by the ears. The latter know that being outnumbered by the former, they have no hope of fair play; the former, on the other hand, feel their way to the establishment of their own ascendency. Nevertheless, the National Congress was organised to unite Hindus and Mahomedans against the English supremacy. It obtained a considerable measure of success while this aspect of the movement was in evidence, and pamphlets were circulated broadcast telling the people that the Congress by its influence over the Native army "held in its hands the keys of peace and war." But when the Congress was pledged to introduce representative institutions, and the Mahomedans realised that they are in a minority of one to four, they declared against the movement. Then other difficulties arose. The orthodox Hindus took umbrage at the pretension of the men who posed on Congress platforms to represent Hindu society and propose social reforms. Political agitation is foreign to Indian ideas, and social reform to them means lax morality and the degradation of religion. The result is that the Congress movement was bitterly assailed in the Native Press, and is no longer held in general esteem. The author considers this another proof that union is not yet possible amongst the different sections of Indians. He boldly declares that the fault rests in a large measure with the English administrators who have done nothing towards supplying any common bond of unity amongst the hundreds of millions whose destinies are committed to their care. The Moghul conquerors did better; they gave India a throne and a sovereign to look up to, and to this day the memory of Akbar is venerated by Hindus and Mussulmans. The authors proposal is that the Government should change its methods and adapt them to the traditional feelings of the people, whose allegiance is due to the Sovereign sent by Providence to rule over them. They understand being ruled by a Crowned Monarch, whom they are to reverence and obey; they do not understand being run by an unsympathetic administrative machine which has not established itself in their affections.

The Native Princes possess the affection of their subjects though they have never asked their subjects to assent to any general principle of Government, which indeed it would be impossible to frame so as to be of universal application, even in the relatively smaller area of the semi-independent principalities. Why not evoke for the Queen-Empress the loyalty freely accorded to Native Princes, scarcely one of whom is of the same race or creed as the subjects he rules over? What is needed, Mr. Morison is persuaded, is that the Empress shall be in very deed the Kaisar-i-Hind, and no longer a mere abstraction; that loyalty to Her should be inculcated as a public duty and disloyalty steadily discountenanced, as it would be in England or in any other monarchical country. He would even have a splendid Palace erected on the site of the hideous barracks replacing the magnificent structures of the Moghuls. He would have an Imperial Guard composed of picked men representing the military races of India—Rajputs, Sikhs, and Mussulmans—under officers selected from the most aristocratic native families. If Her Majesty's great age does not interfere, the Imperial presence at Delhi would vivify the loyalty of all India and give the Empire a centre and a rallying point which would be of the highest value. Less picturesque and of more doubtful efficacy would be the proposal that the Government should influence opinion by establishing in each province well informed newspapers, under English editorship, but with Native contributors setting forth the advantages enjoyed under the rule of the Queen-Empress, compared with the turmoil and anarchy of former times. Nor can anything be said for the proposal to boycott all who have anything to do with the National Congress. If that institution be indeed waning in influence—renounced by the Mahomedans, and denounced by the Orthodox Hindus in overwhelming majority—why not let it end its days in peace, or win it over to loyalty and sweet reasonableness? But that is not an essential part of Mr. Morison's proposal, which is to give the people of India a Personal Sovereign to love, honour and obey, as they do their own Princes. After all, was not that what the Great Proconsul, the Marquis of Wellesley, meant when he declared that India must be ruled with a sceptre from a Palace and not with a shopman's yard from a counting-house? For these latter implements of rule we have in these days substituted a steel pen and a clerk's desk.

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU has at length succeeded in forming a Cabinet of Concentration—that is to say, of men of different shades of political opinion, but agreeing to act together, at all events for the time being. The difficulty created by the refusal of M. Krantz, Minister of War in the Dupuy Cabinet, in succession to M. de Freycinet, to return to the Ministry of Public Works, has been surmounted by General Gallifet, retired from active service, to take the portfolio of war. The Marquis de Gallifet was considered in his day one of the best cavalry officers in the French army. He distinguished himself in the field, and when the Communards in their red-fool fury set fire to the public buildings of Paris and shot the hostages, he signalised himself by the severity of his reprisals, shooting out of hand petroleuses and insurgents without waiting for the formality of a trial. On two occasions, recently, General Gallifet interposed in the Dreyfus controversy. He wrote to one of the newspapers stating that General Talbot, formerly military attaché at the British Embassy, had informed him that Major Esterhazy was well known to the foreign attachés as a needy scound

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

KHALIFA ATTACKED BY FRIENDLIES.

SURROUNDED IN THE HILLS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Despatches from the Soudan state that the friendly Tagalas have attacked the Khalifa and his followers, numbering about 3,000, near Sherkeila.

Many of the Dervishes were killed and their only gun captured.

The Tagalas now surround the Khalifa, who has taken refuge in the hills.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, JUNE 22.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau has formed a concentration cabinet, taking himself the post of Minister of the Interior with General Gallifet as Minister of War, M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delanessan Minister of Marine, and M. Decrais, Minister for the Colonies. The Socialists M. M. Millerand and Bandin have been appointed Ministers of Instruction and Works, respectively.

THE WALDECK-ROUSSEAU CABINET.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Cabinet formed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau combining such markedly differing elements astonishes everybody.

General Gallifet has been selected Minister of War to restore discipline in the Army.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Replying to Sir W. Wedderburn in the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government had used every friendly means with the Transvaal to secure equitable treatment for the Indian residents, but this matter was one of a number on which her Majesty's Government and the Transvaal were not in accord.

THE GARRISON OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Wyndham provides for an expenditure of £130,000 for Wei-Hai-Wei, which is to be garrisoned by two companies of British and six companies of Chinese Infantry, one company of British and one company of Chinese garrison artillery, and a contingent of Engineers.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

It is now stated that not more than 500 troops are going to the Cape at present.

THE GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Herr von Buelow, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been created a Count.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 17th inst., arrived here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE COMPANIES' REGISTER BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

At to-day's Council meeting the programme as already wired was carried through in its entirety. In introducing the Bill to enable Indian Companies to open branch registers in London, Mr. Dawkins explained that this measure had originated with the mercantile community, its objects being to enlarge the markets for shares of Calcutta and other Indian companies. He added that if and when the stability of the rupee should be assured, he thought the Bill would afford very valuable assistance in this direction.

Mr. Allan Arthur said in this connection that the object of the Bill was to afford facilities for the investment of British capital in India. It had been introduced at the very next meeting of the Council held after he had suggested the measure to the Government of India, and he mentioned this promptness as a proof of the desire of Lord Curzon and his advisers to further the development of India by encouraging the introduction of capital.

In introducing the Indian Registration Act Amendment Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz explained that it has been found undesirable to extend to the whole of India the proposal of the Madras Government to provide that no non-testimentary document should be accepted for registration which did not specify the survey number of an area in which the property concerned was situated. The measure now introduced, therefore, left it to the discretion of the local Government to make rules defining where such procedure should be adopted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz also introduced the Land Improvements Loans Act Amendment Bill, explaining what was to prevent the evasion of re-payment by removing the plan in the existing law whereby the borrower could by refusing to receive the last instalment or a loan plead he was not liable to pay instalments he had actually received. It did this by providing that re-payment should commence not from a certain period after the receipt of the last instalment, but from such period after the last instalment was actually accepted.

In introducing the Bill to amend the Whipping Act the Hon. Mr. Rivaz explained that while it enabled whipping to be substituted for imprisonment in the case of juveniles for offences outside as well as within the scope of the Indian Penal Code, a safeguard was provided by empowering the Governor-General-in-Council to exempt any particular offences from the operation of the measure. The measure also enables attempt to commit as well as the actual commission of offences to be punished by whipping, and adds rioting armed with deadly weapons to the list of crimes as punishable when committed by juveniles as well as by adults.

In introducing the Travancore Marriage Bill, the Hon. Mr. Raleigh said inquiries instituted by the Madras Government showed there was no doubt as to the bona-fides with which missionaries had acted in solemnizing marriages in Native territory which they were empowered to solemnise in the adjacent British territory of Madras. In rendering such marriages valid, therefore, the present measure only afforded relief which is usual for the Legislature to give in cases where parties have been married in good faith, but where a technical flaw in the ceremony has been subsequently discovered.

In introducing the Northern India Drainage Act Amendment Bill the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz explained that its object was to enable the local Governments to define occupiers who were liable to pay water-rates, also to make such rates recoverable by summary process in the case of sub-tenants as well as of tenants.

The Council reassembles this day three weeks.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Thornton, Commissioner of Ajmere, Merwara, six months' special leave, from the 8th proximo.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infantry, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, vice Thornhill, on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenant Carter, 17th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

Major W. Nicholas is gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel, Sind Volunteer Rifles, vice Petrie, appointed Commandant.

Lieutenant Whitley is appointed Captain, Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, vice Lindsley, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Captain Thomson, 2nd Gordon Highlanders is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Musketry, vice Carleton, whose tenure has expired.

Staff Corps Captains R. Williams, D. G. L. Shaw, and W. Stewart are promoted to be Majors from the 21st instant.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR RAJA RAM SINGH, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Kashmir Forces, died, yesterday evening at Srinagar.

GOVERNMENT OPIUM SALES.

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The Government opium sales for the current year will be Rs. 44,400, viz., Rs. 3,700 monthly; Benares 2,000; and Patna 1,700.

MILITARY NEWS.

The vacant commands of the 29th Punjab Infantry and 4th Bombay Rifles have gone to Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Macleod and Major W. Quintin respectively.

Major Brownlow, from 4th Punjab Infantry, officiates as Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry.

Colonel Abbott, 7th Bombay Lancers, as senior officer, commands Sind District, during the absence of General Brownrigg, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Pye, from the 22nd Madras Infantry, officiates as Wing Officer, on probation, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Alexander, from the 16th Madras Infantry is appointed Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps.

Second Lieutenant Baker, from the Royal Irish Rifles, officiates as Wing Officer, 22nd Infantry.

Lieutenant Rice, from the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, officiates as Wing Officer, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant T. Williams is appointed Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

TELEGRAPH OFFICERS AND THE VERNACULARS.

Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs, Class 7, 2nd Grade, will henceforth be required to pass the Lower Standard in Hindustani or in other Vernaculars the Director-General may order before promotion. Natives of India, also officers promoted from Subordinate Grades under the 1892 Resolution, are exempted, also officers already in Class 7, First Grade, though in the case of the last named proficiency in the Vernacular will be considered in comparing claims for future promotion.

Language leave will be allowed to Telegraph officers as to Engineer officers of the Public Works Department.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JUNE 23.

Captain Henny, 2nd Bombay Lancers, having been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Aden District, Military Works Department.

On transfer from the Bengal to Bombay Command, Captain Tilley, R. E., is posted to the Bombay Defence Division, Military Works.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Under instructions from the War Office, Colonel Fawcett is ordered to proceed to Cairo, to assume the duties of Principal Medical Officer, Egypt, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Second Lieutenant Browne, No. 25 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, has been transferred to No. 58 Field Battery, Royal Artillery; and the General Officer commanding Hong Kong, has been directed to send him to India as early as possible.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Bruce, Norfolk Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Allahabad, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion, to which he has been posted, on promotion, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Fry, 4th Bombay rifles.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Dyke, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year (pension service eighth year commenced 18th May).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving Mombassa (9th May):—Captain Price, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 30th Bombay Infantry (attached 27th Bombay Light Infantry), for one year (pension service twelfth year commenced 11th February).

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have leave of absence:—Captain Rich (Assistant Judge Advocate-General, 9th Circle), Corps of Guides, from 15th to 21st November, inclusive on private affairs, (without pay), in extension of the leave out of India, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Sub-Conductor Mortimer, Military Works Department, for 5 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE EPIDEMIC INCREASING.

Plague is increasing in Poona. Two cases occurred in the 1st Bombay Lancers, stationed at Ghorpuri. The whole of the squadron will be under canvas.

There were 14 cases and 17 deaths in the city. The total mortality was 33.

Plague is also bad in the Cantonment, five cases and 6 deaths being reported.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS ATTWOOD COUNSELL.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

The Bengal Government has lost one of its most devoted servants by the death of Mr. Thomas Attwood Counsell, Registrar, Judicial and Political Departments, Bengal Secretariat. Mr. Counsell was known and respected throughout Bengal. He was the kindest of friends to officers of the various services of Government service, by whom his advice was sought and to whom it was ever willingly given. In the Secretariat itself he was beloved by the Christians and Natives alike. He was an institution of the Government, and his death will be an irreparable loss to Government and to a very wide circle of friends.

CHURCH BUILDINGS IN INDIA.

SECRETARY OF STATE INTERVIEWED.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—Several leaders of the Church of Scotland, headed by the Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, member of Parliament for the University of Glasgow, interviewed the Secretary of State for India privately on Wednesday on the subject of the grievances of the Presbyterian Chaplains of the Indian Army. They demanded that the churches, which were clearly intended for Protestants, and not for Anglicans only, should, even though consecrated by Anglicans, be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Bishops to the Commanding Officers of Stations. Otherwise they asked that special chapels be provided.

Lord George Hamilton replied in a sympathetic manner and said the India Council would consider the matter.

Mr. Campbell will put a question in the House on the subject before the end of the Session.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT FUTTEHABAD.

A serious accident occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway on Thursday morning at about ten o'clock, at mile 4, between Futtehabad and Ujjain stations, to No. 2 down passenger train, which resulted in serious damage to rolling stock and permanent way, and slight injuries to three passengers and the second guard. The cause of the accident is believed to be due to the expansion of rails, one of which was found broken. The front wheels of the engine and the tender went off the rails and an axle box was broken. Two third-class carriages and one second-class composite carriage were derailed. Two goods waggons, one brake-van, one intermediate-class carriage and four third-class carriages were capsized. Three passengers, one female and two males, and the second guard were slightly injured. The permanent way was seriously damaged and the line was blocked up. A relief train was sent to the scene and every effort is being made to restore through traffic.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Himalaya left here for Aden at daylight to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Chusan left here yesterday evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at day light on Monday next.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Ballarat arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s.s. Salazie which left Bombay, on Tuesday, the 6th instant at noon arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday the 21st instant, at 6 p.m.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE.

Everything has been overshadowed by the unfortunate breakdown of the negotiations between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger. Until almost the last moment we were kept in the dark as to the course of the discussion between the High Commissioner and the Boer President, or rather we were given to understand that matters were going on smoothly, the inference being that a satisfactory result would be arrived at. The Government now confess that they have been greatly disappointed. To Mr. Chamberlain the unexpected termination of the Conference must be almost a personal humiliation, and unless he can do something to remove the apparent very decided rebuff he has received from the rough but astute old Boer, the Colonial Secretary's reputation will have received a severe blow. At present the country is taking the Bloemfontein fiasco quite quietly, and perceiving that the situation is decidedly critical, evidently wishes to abstain from any criticism that might be embarrassing to her Majesty's advisers. But they will want to know one or two things a little later. For instance, a Cape telegram informs us that the collapse of the Conference "is only what was generally expected by those best able to judge." "The statement published indicating a complete agreement," we are further told, never had the slightest foundation in fact." It is being asked why, if failure was anticipated by Mr. Chamberlain, who presumably is or ought to be one of "those best able to judge," the Conference was ever entered upon. Certainly here in England 999 out of every thousand well informed people concluded when they heard a conference between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger had been agreed upon that Mr. Chamberlain must have satisfied himself as to the probability of a successful issue. It is also rather humiliating that the first full account of what happened should have reached us from a Boer source. The papers, yesterday morning, by favour of Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the South African Republic, were able to publish a despatch sent by him from Pretoria, explaining what was the nature of the differences between the High Commissioner and the President and exactly why they failed to come to an understanding. The principal stumbling block was, it seems, Mr. Kruger's demand that all disputes between the British Government and the Transvaal Republic should be referred to arbitration. This is a concession that Sir A. Milner could not make, and which in the present temper of the British people no Government could afford to make. There was no portion of Mr. Chamberlain's incomplete statement to the House of Commons, last night, that was so loudly cheered as his declaration respecting Sir A. Milner's refusal on behalf of our Majesty's Government to consent to the intervention of any foreign power in disputes between themselves and the Government of the South African Republic. I say incomplete statement, for when Mr. Chamberlain rose, shortly before 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, he had to confess that he was still without the memorandum which Sir A. Milner had communicated to the press.

Sir A. Milner understood that the memorandum would be telegraphed by Reuter *verbatim* to this country, but by some unexplained cause it has not yet arrived. Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to Sir Alfred Milner asking him to send him the memorandum direct. This is what he ought to have done earlier. Fancy a Government like ours waiting 24 hours for a Press Agency telegram in a matter of such vital importance. This is carrying economy to any absurd length, and is in strange contrast with the Indian authorities, who think little of spending seven or eight thousand pounds a year on telegrams to India without counting the cost of those despatched from India to this country. According to the Cape correspondent of the *Times*, the Conference was opened by Sir A. Milner, who stated the position, saying that, if the Republic would voluntarily change its policy, its independence would be strengthened. President Kruger recognized that the attitude of the High Commissioner was one of friendly suggestion, and not of dictation. Sir A. Milner, on the second day, proposed that after five years' residence the franchise should be given to persons of property qualification, and that a fair increase should be made in the number of seats given to the Rand. The President replied that this would be handing the country over to the foreigners, and desired to make the settlement of all questions contingent on arbitration. Sir A. Milner pressed his franchise proposals. President Kruger, on June 2, made franchise proposals, but subject to arbitration on the other questions, at the same time submitting a proposal to her Majesty's Government for the incorporation of Swaziland. The President's proposal was for naturalization after two years, to be followed by five years' residence. Numerous onerous conditions were attached, including the obligation of continuous residence. Sir A. Milner differed wholly, and suggested as an alternative a scheme of local self-government like Mr. Chamberlain's plan. Mr. Kruger refused this suggestion, and Sir A. Milner considered that the Conference could produce no result as far as the franchise was concerned. On June 4 the President offered five additional members for the goldfields, and urged that his proposals would allow representation in the Second Raad. Sir A. Milner replied that the Uitlanders would rather wait five years for the full burghership than have ineffectual representation. He urged the gravity of the position, and offered to drop the discussion of all questions except the franchise. President Kruger at the afternoon sitting said that he had gone as far as was possible, and intimated that he would proceed with his own franchise plan. Sir A. Milner replied that he did not discourage that, but no arbitration by a foreign Government could be allowed. President Kruger said that he was pleased at the friendly way in which matters had been discussed, and hoped they would understand each other better in the future. Mr. Balfour in his speech at the dinner of the National Union of Conservative Association on Wednesday took a more optimistic view of the situation than is generally entertained even by "those best able to judge," and the further developments are awaited with a certain amount of anxiety. Such speeches as those made at a meeting of Dutch Colonists at Burghersdorp whilst the Conference was actually sitting are if typical of Afrikander feeling, not a very hopeful sign. A minister of the Dutch Reformed Church permitted himself to say that England would need 150,000 men, as 100 Transvaalers were a match for 1,000 English. While a Transvaler prophesied that the Afrikanders would rise and shake off the English yoke.

THE COUNTERVAILING DUTIES DEBATE.

Whatever view may be taken of the policy of the Sugar Duties Act, nobody will deny that Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., whether his views be erroneous or not, has distinguished himself throughout the controversy with characteristic courage, even though he may not have always been as prudent as more calculating and more timorous politicians usually are. His most courageous act of all, in my judgment, is his decision (which I have just cabled to you) to second the resolution to be proposed next Thursday by Sir Henry Fowler, praying Her Majesty to disallow the Act recently passed by the Supreme Legislative Council. The display of courage is all the greater because Mr. Maclean has taken this decisive step after hearing the proposed Fowler motion described in the House of Commons by his leader as a vote of censure and anyone fully acquainted with our party system knows what that means in political warfare. Mr. Maclean's resolve to face all and second the attack on his own Government is not public property here yet. To weary your leaders with questions is one thing, but to join in such a prominent way in an organised assault on their portion is a very different thing. No doubt, Mr. Balfour has been, or will be informed of Mr. Maclean's intentions before the news gets into the papers, but that, I fancy, is or will be the extent of any communication that has been or will be made by the member for Cardiff to the First Lord of the Treasury. Although the chiefs of the Liberal party have now taken the lead in the opposition to the establishment of Countervailing Duties in India they recognise that it was Mr. Maclean who first attacked the measure, and by affording him an opportunity of seconding Sir Henry Fowler's resolution they show this very plainly, for in the usual course the motion would be seconded by one of their own supporters. As to the result of the coming debate there can be no doubt: Mr. Maclean will not be able to get to any appreciable number of Unionists to vote against the Government, and the motion will be rejected by a large majority. But in the opinion of some old Parliamentary hands—I mention the opinion for what it may be worth—the Liberal party are now pledged to repeal the Act as soon as they return to power. Up to the present I have heard of two, and only two amendments. Mr. Alexander Wylie, who sits as Conservative member for Dumbartonshire, and who until recently was a partner in the well known firm of Turkey-red dyers of which Sir Donald Matheson is a member, asks the House to approve of the Act "in the interest of India and of free trade throughout the world." Sir Howard Vincent wishes legislation on the same lines to be introduced "as soon as practicable" in the House of Commons for the benefit of what in his bombastic manner he styles her Majesty's loyal colonies in the West Indies, as if all our colonies were not loyal. Those who at home or in India are so strongly in favour of the new duties must be glad that the defence of the Act is not confined to the hands of such a feather-brained though well-meaning and industrious politician as the amiable ex-chief of the Scotland yard detective force.

THE STOKES CELEBRATION.

The Rede Lecture on the Wave Theory of Light, by Professor Cornu, of the Ecole Polytechnique, which marked the first stage of the celebration of the Jubilee of Sir George Gabriel Stokes, in the Senate House, at Cambridge, was followed, on the afternoon of the 1st June, by the garden party at Sydney Sussex College, to which I referred in my last letter. On the evening of the 1st June, a conversazione was held in the Fitz William Museum for the purpose of unveiling the fine busts of Sir Gabriel, executed by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, for presentation, respectively, to the University and to Pembroke College, of which Sir Gabriel is the President. The ceremony was appropriately performed by the venerable Lord Kelvin, who spoke, at some length and with technical detail, of the discoveries of Sir Gabriel Stokes and his important contributions to science and likewise of his readings to help students in the difficulties encountered by them in their researches; and especially of his extreme modesty, as manifested in his systematic avoidance of any effort to publish to the world the results of his own researches. He was content with a mere statement of such results in the class room; and credit for discoveries made by him, in the first instance, was thus sometimes lost to him and placed to the account of others who came after him. The spacious hall of the museum, with its magnificent collection of pictures, was a fitting place for such a celebration, but was barely large enough for the company which pressed into it, to listen to Lord Kelvin, and to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Hill, who accepted one of the busts for the University, and to Mr. Prior, who accepted the other for Pembroke College. At the morning "Congregation" in the Senate House, on the 2nd June, addresses were delivered by about 150 delegates from 70 different Universities, Academies, Colleges, and learned Societies. The addresses were not read except in the case of the Royal Society. Indeed, there would have been no time for reading them if the other functions fixed for the day were not to be foregone. Nor were they quite taken as read. The Royal Society's address was read by Lord Lister. Other delegates either read a single sentence from their addresses or else spoke a few complimentary words in presenting them, and were greeted with cheers by the under-graduates or else with good-humoured gibes, such as came readily to occupants of the gallery on such occasions. "Fetch him out, fetch him out," was the greeting accorded to a burly delegate, who found some difficulty in squeezing his way from his seat, past his neighbours, to the front. Another delegate—a recipient of an honorary degree, was told, later in the day, to turn himself round so that everyone might see him; and when he turned half-round, was told that a profile wouldn't do. They wanted his full face! But these were passing humours of the day; and could scarcely be said to mar the dignity and splendour of the proceedings. I will not attempt to give you any details of the contents of the several addresses, either those presented by delegates in the morning or by the University itself in the afternoon; but, for the benefit of Bombay readers, I add a copy of the letter addressed by Dr. Herbert Birdwood, to Sir G. Stokes, on behalf of the University of Bombay.

To Professor Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart., M.A., D.C.L., L.I.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Sir,—On behalf of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Bombay, whom it is my privilege to represent to-day, I tender to you their cordial congratulations on the approaching celebration of the period of fifty years which began on the date of your election to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics.

It would scarcely be becoming in the Delegates of a University which was not in existence till nearly eight years after that date to use the language of praise in reference to the labours by which, as Lucasian Professor, as Secretary and President of the Royal Society, as Lecturer in the School on Mines and elsewhere, and as author of numerous treatises on Mathematical and Physical Subjects, you have promoted the advancement of Physical Science in our time. But the University of Bombay can, with propriety, share with other Institutions their respectful admiration of your pre-eminent attainments and distinguished Educational Services. It can join in this tribute the more freely because, since its establishment in the year 1857, it has always looked to Cambridge for light and guidance in regulating the methods and procedure of its Examinations in Mathematics for degrees in Arts.

In response to the invitation with which they have been honoured by the Senate of the University of Cambridge, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Bombay take their part in this memorable celebration of your Jubilee with the sincerest satisfaction, and I deem myself happy in this opportunity, which has been given me on this most auspicious occasion, of conveying to you this deferential expression of their hearty good-will, esteem and homage.—I have the honour to be Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

H. BIRDWOOD,

Delegate (and late Vice-Chancellor) of the University of Bombay.

At the afternoon meeting, a medal was presented by the University, with its address, and Monsr. Cornu also presented, on behalf of the University of Paris, the Arago medal, which the Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, who presided at this meeting, described as of high scientific value. Between the morning and afternoon congregations, Dr. and Mrs. Hill entertained about 400 people, "Doctors" in scarlet and many fair women in cooler colours at Downing College, after honorary degrees had been conferred in the afternoon, on Mons Cornu and the representatives of some of the Continental and American Universities, the assembly adjourned to Pembroke College, where the Master—Dr. Searle—and the Fellows were "At home" to the members of the University and their guests, and this was perhaps the pleasantest of all the functions of a long day. The Band of the Royal Artillery played excellent music in the College Gardens; and Dons and Delegates, Professors, Judges and Bishops, young men and maidens, all rested from their labours and refreshed themselves. It was a beautiful picture in a perfect frame. Old college buildings, ivy-covered walls, turf as soft as velvet, tufted chestnut trees, geraniums, marguerites and Lobelias, in full flower, a daffied sky and daffied lawn, the greetings of old friends, the twitter of swallows and the hum of bees, every sight and sound, all combined to produce an hour of calm and reasonable enjoyment. And then there was the final act of celebration,—the banquet in the hall of Trinity College, where more than 200 guestes were hospitably entertained. The Duke of Devonshire presided, and, in proposing the health of Sir G. Stokes, spoke of his own inability to appreciate aright the Lucasian professor's work which the University was commemorating. It was not for him to attempt to praise the labours of a life-time, which could only be appreciated at their proper value by those who were qualified by education to understand them. He possessed no such qualifications, and had resorted therefore to a practice not unknow in schools and colleges. He had provided himself with a "crib," prepared by competent authority. He then read an admirable account of the Lucasian professor's career and of the discoveries by which he had attained his prominent position in the world of science. He was followed by Dr. J. M. Butler, the Master of Trinity, in a similar strain of self-depreciation; for Dr. Butler, too, though the Prince of classical scholars, is said, like many other distinguished classics, to be guiltless of all mathematical attainments. "But," said Dr. Butler, "I think I can find some consolation for His Grace and myself. I am reminded by the presence here this evening of all to whom we had the pleasure of listening in the Senate House to-day, Dr. Herbert Birdwood, the Delegate of the University of Bombay, of a saying of his distinguished kinsman, Sir George Birdwood, with reference to competitions for the Indian Civil Service, that, in all fairness, a candidate at that examination ought to receive marks for a good father. Now, both the Duke of Devonshire and myself can claim credit for a distinctly scientific ancestry. His Grace's father was Second Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman 70 years ago—and my grandfather was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman 105 years ago. We have, therefore, both of us an ancestry which gives us the requisite footing on this occasion. Dr. Butler went on to explain how it was that Sir G. Stokes, on first coming to Cambridge, was refused admittance to Trinity, because there was no vacancy at the time, and because no room was made for him, and therefore he betook himself to the shelter of Pembroke. It was a master of Trinity who permitted all this; and yet he died in his bed; and would be known, for all time, as a man of 1,000 virtues and of one crime which could never be overlooked or forgiven by any loyal son of Trinity. Nevertheless, Trinity could now, with the whole world of science, join in a tribute of admiration for the great man of science whom it had once turned from its doors. It honoured him, not only for his scientific achievements, but most of all for his high Christian character and the example he had set by his life and conversation to the men of his time. In more respects than one he had thus followed in the steps of his great predecessor, Sir Isaac Newton, beneath whose portrait they were sitting. And thus closed this memorable celebration of the services rendered to science by Sir G. Stokes during the past 50 years.

THE CENTENARY OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Most of the distinguished savants who came to England to assist in the Stokes celebration stayed for the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the Royal Institution, which has not been the least of the events of an exceptionally crowded week. As at Cambridge there has been a judicious mixture of scientific and social functions, to employ a word which everybody except a few extreme points now uses in this sense. As one of the objects that remarkable man, Count Rumford, had in founding the Royal Institution was the "improvement of culinary advancement," it was not inappropriate that the programme should commence with a grand banquet given in honour of the occasion in Merchant Taylors' Hall on Monday and attended by amongst others the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, like the typical English country gentleman he is, doubtless finds himself more at home on Newmarket Heath than in the theatre of the famous institution in Albemarle-street. But science, as it is taught by gifted professors of the Royal Institution has a fascination even for those who make no pretence to be scientists or philosophers. The Prince was evidently speaking with sincerity when he recalled with pleasure the lectures which he as a boy attended when Faraday was the leading light of the Royal Institution. The Prince further showed his interest in the occasion by presiding on the following day at a lecture delivered by Mr. Balfour's distinguished brother-in-law, Professor Lord Rayleigh. The lecture theatre was packed with an audience of which, as is not unusual at Albemarle-street, fashionably dressed ladies formed no inconsiderable proportion. To the right of the Prince sat the foreign visitors, most of whom in the course of the proceedings were presented by his Royal Highness with diplomas of honorary membership. The American men of science thus honoured were enthusiastically cheered, and the French delegates were also accorded a particularly warm welcome. Lord Rayleigh chose for the subject of his address the work of Thomas Young, one of the earlier professor, of the institution, who did not receive from his contemporaries the credit that was his due and who in these days is not so gratefully remembered as he ought to be. Space prevents me from repeating Lord Rayleigh's enumeration of the achievements of Young who, if he did not know everything, knew a great deal, and the present generation, superior though it thinks itself, owes much to him. In the province of sound, as Lord Rayleigh reminded us, Young was the originator of many of the most important principles on which the doctrine was now expounded, but it is with optics that his name is most closely associated, for he and Fresnel were the builders of the great structure of the undulatory theory. The lecture was illustrated by some admirable experiments which, as Lord Kelvin slyly observed, is not always the case, were carried out without a hitch. On the following day a more remarkable address was delivered by Professor Dewar, who for the first time introduced to a public audience actual liquid hydrogen and vessels containing substantial quantities of that lightest and coldest of all fluids were handed round the room for inspection. In illustration of the exceedingly small density of this "new instrument of research," the learned lecturer showed that a light material like cork would not float on its surface, but sink to the bottom as if it were lead. The lowness of its temperature he demonstrated by numerous experiments. Thus a solid body immersed for a short time was shown to become so cold that the air round it was liquefied and ran off in drops, while when a tube containing liquid air was plunged into it the air immediately became solid. On this tube being lifted out again a double effect was seen, for the melting of the solid within it yielded liquid air, which was also formed by condensation on its outside surface. An empty vessel placed for a short time in the cold atm sphere just above this liquid filled with solid air in the form of snow, soon melting into liquid. Oxygen in a sealed tube when lowered into it quickly became solid, and when lifted out it could be seen, as heat was restored, to assume first the liquid and then the gaseous form. A sponge of porous material soaked in liquid hydrogen and brought into a magnetic field, apparently behaved as if it were magnetic. That, however, was due to the condensation of the oxygen of the air, which of course was magnetic, and though an observer might in this way be easily deceived into thinking hydrogen magnetic, Professor Dewar said he was satisfied that it was nearly neutral or diamagnetic. (Speaking of the real temperature of this liquid, he said it was 21deg. on the absolute scale. He had taken it down to 14deg. to come to a definite conclusion on that point because he could not get any two thermometers to agree. Pure platinum resistance thermometers gave 35deg. absolute or 238deg. below zero Centigrade), one of platinum-rhodium alloy 27deg., while hydrogen itself in a gas thermometer gave 21deg., a reading nearly identical with one obtained with a German-silver electrical thermometer. The remainder of the discourse was devoted to the extraordinarily low vacua obtainable by the use of liquid hydrogen. Wonderful as Professor Dewar's story was, eminent scientists think that the end of experiment in research, at low temperature has by no means been reached and Lord Kelvin in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer hazarded the opinion that within a few years substances yet unknown and more refractory than hydrogen will have been found which will bring the experimenter to within five degrees of the absolute zero.

By the way, I observed that Lord Kelvin in his lecture on Tuesday pronounced the word "Centenary" as if it were spelt "Centenary," and the Prince of Wales—perhaps out of politeness—imitated him. The usual practice is to pronounce the second syllable as it is spelt *ten* not *tem*. The only other person I have heard use the pronunciation adopted by Lord Rayleigh and the Prince of Wales is the Duke of Connaught.

LESE MAJESTE.

As we are not yet under the benign rule of the "Most Serene, Mighty, Beloved Emperor, King and Master for ever and ever," I hope that in calling attention to this Royal eccentricity in the use of the Queen's English I am not guilty of "lese majeste," and that if the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" containing this letter should reach Berlin it will not meet with the fate that has just befallen one of your American contemporaries, the "New York Herald." On Monday last that enterprising journal was solemnly tried in one of the criminal courts of Germania capital for insulting the "Most Supreme Emperor" by publishing the poem recently recited by the daring Captain Coghlan on his return from the Philippines, "The Kaiser," as the poem is entitled, is a sort of Breitmann ballad, written partly in German and partly in English, each stanza concluding with the line "Ich selbst und Gott." An interpreter having translated the offending poem, the Court ordered the particular issue of the "New York Herald" before it to be confiscated in Germany! The above-mentioned prosecution is rather ridiculous, but not more ridiculous than the prosecutions of so-called lese majeste, of which we hear from day to day. The following is mentioned by the Berlin correspondent of a leading London journal:—A respectable elderly tradesman met two musicians in a restaurant, and, being already in a somewhat hilarious frame of mind, offered to treat them to refreshments. At the same time he began to tell them various stories. Among these he related the well-known anecdote about Alexander the Great and Diogenes, adding to it some general remarks. One of the musicians asked if his criticisms applied also to his Majesty the German Emperor, and, on receiving an affirmative reply, at once went off and denounced his host to the police. At the trial abundant evidence was brought to show that the old gentleman was a most patriotic, law-abiding citizen, "and one who never failed to attend patriotic dinners and other such festivities" Nevertheless, a sentence of two months' imprisonment was passed. When the old gentleman emerges from durance vile and is able to return to his favourite restaurant, he will probably be more careful as to the persons to whom he offers refreshment. But in Berlin the press, we are told, hardly passes any comments on the conduct of the man who laid the information against one whose hospitality he was enjoying. The system of espionage that seems to have grown out of this mania for lese majeste would be intolerable to almost any race except our police, ridden German friends.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

A well-known retired Bengal civilian, Mr. F. H. Skrine, propounded his views respecting the above in a paper read before the Anglo-Russian Library Society on Tuesday. He is strongly in favour of linking up the Central Asian and India Railways, and thinks that if we do not undertake the task, Russia will herself in course of time bridge over the Mattus. He makes light of the engineering difficulties; indeed, he says there are none of any moment, more sanguine than some people who at least are as well informed as himself, maintains that we have no reason to fear serious opposition at the hands of the ruler of Afghanistan. Mr. Skrine presents us with the alluring prospect of a journey from London to Karachi, taking only seven days and costing, first class, just over £40. The Anglo-Indian experts present did not, however, seem much impressed with Mr. Skrine's arguments, and thought his proposal not to be compared with the Euphrates Valley scheme advocated by the late Sir George Chesney and rejected by Palmerston.

LA VIA DELLA FELICITA.

A philanthrophic friend of mine has published in English an address he recently delivered in Italian under the above title to a congress of University students in Milan. I do not quite know what his panacea for happiness is, but judging from a story I have just heard, and which at the risk of shocking your readers I venture to repeat, I should be disposed to say that "la via della felicita is to join—the Salvation Army. A certain gentleman well-known in the musical world, whom I will call Mr. F., is a person of kind disposition, and when a Salvation Army band makes inharmonious sounds outside his house, instead of consigning the two energetic performers to a warmer place than even London has been for a few days this month, he goes out and talks to them in a friendly way. On a recent occasion he remarked to the gentleman who was beating the big drum for all he was worth, "My friend, you seem to beat that drum as if you enjoyed doing so." "Oh Mr. F.," was the reply. "I feel so happy now I am saved that I could bust the—drum." If I were a Dr. Parker giving my opinion about the Sultan in the city Temple, I should mention the word I have omitted, but I will only say that it is a term, suggesting a fluid not exactly corresponding to liquid hydrogen.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir Celicourt Antelme, a leading Mauritius planter; Sir Henry Binns, Premier of Natal; Major-General Hill Wallace, C.B.; Countess Alice Kearney, a well known politician; Mr. John Nixon, the great coal-owner; Miss Margaret Anna Cusack, (the Nun of Kenmare); Mr. A. Vlagto, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers; Johann Straus, the celebrated composer of waltz music; and Mr. Augustine Daly, the American theatrical manager.

THE Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition, to be opened in April next, has issued a first list

stress was laid upon the franchise and the dynamite question, while on the Transvaal side arguments were put forward in regard to the Franchise Question, the incorporation of Swaziland with the Boer Republic, the payment of the indemnity demanded on account of the Jameson Raid, and the adoption of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of differences between the two countries.

The High Commissioner did not insist in regard to the Dynamite Question, and President Kruger, on his side, did not insist upon the Swaziland demand. Regarding the Jameson Raid, the High Commissioner stated that a despatch was on its way from the British Government proposing the settlement of the matter by arbitration.

With regard to the franchise, the High Commissioner proposed :—

1. That the number of years for the acquisition of the franchise should be fixed as five, with retrospective effect.

2. That the naturalisation oath should be modified.

3. That a fair representation should be granted to the new population.

4. That naturalisation should immediately carry with it the full rights to vote.

The President, on the contrary, proposed :—

1. That 5 a length of sojourn necessary for naturalisation should be fixed at two years, while the full franchise should only be acquired five years after naturalisation.

2. That every person established in the country prior to 1890 should have the franchise in two years' time.

3. That the mining population should be more largely represented.

4. That one of the conditions of obtaining naturalisation should be the possession of real property having a value of at least £500, sterling, or the occupation of a house of a leasing value of at least £50, or the enjoyment of an income of at least £200, per annum.

5. That another condition of obtaining naturalisation should be to give proofs of having possessed civic rights in the country where the person concerned lived previously.

6. That the formula of the oath should be similar to that used in the Orange Free State.

7. That all proposals by the President should be subject to the acceptance by the British Government of the principle of arbitration on the differences between the two countries.

The High Commissioner regarded the proposals of the President concerning the franchise as insufficient.

The Conference was afterwards closed.

The President intends to submit the different proposals to the Volksraad, subject to a favourable decision of the British Government relative to arbitration.

The discussion was conducted in very friendly terms.

President Kruger left Bloemfontein for Pretoria at eight o'clock on June 5, accompanied by the Transvaal Ministers. He was escorted by a guard of honour to the railway station, where a large crowd had assembled to witness his departure.

According to a news agency, Lord Selborne states that the Conference has proved abortive, and that there is no probability of the deliberations being resumed.

In the House of Lords on June 9 in reply to a question from Lord Camperdown, Lord Selborne read a statement, almost identical in its terms with that made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, respecting the recent negotiations between Sir A. Milner and the President of the Transvaal Republic.

In the House of Commons on June 8, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to questions with reference to the Bloemfontein Conference, said it was unfortunately true that it had broken up without result, and that a new situation had thus been created. President Kruger had rejected the proposals made by Sir A. Milner, and the alternative suggested by President Kruger was considered by her Majesty's Government as entirely inadequate. The discussion he stated, turned mainly on the question of the franchise. Sir A. Milner being of opinion that the exclusion of the Uitlanders from representation was the root of the difficulties which had arisen. Having explained Sir A. Milner's suggestions respecting the franchise and the counter-proposals of the President, he pointed out that no change whatever would take place for two years, and then only in the case of a small minority of the Uitlanders. Those proposals, he added, were made subject to an agreement by this country to refer all differences with the Transvaal to the arbitration of a foreign Power. Sir A. Milner had told the President that the British Government would not consent to the intervention of any foreign Power in disputes between themselves and the Government of the South African Republic. This part of the right hon. gentleman's statement was loudly cheered by the House. With reference to the indemnity for the Jameson raid he said that Sir A. Milner had informed the President that the British South Africa Company, while protesting against the amount of the claim, would consent to submit to arbitration the amount of damages for any material injury suffered by the Transvaal in consequence of the raid. The question of the dynamite monopoly was reserved for further discussion. The despatch in answer to the petition of the Uitlanders to the Queen, which had been held back pending the result of the conference, would now be communicated to the Government of the Transvaal.

Commenting on the prospect of war with the Transvaal, the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—

When the last mail left the prospect of war with the Transvaal was engrossing attention, and full details of the forthcoming expeditionary force were obtainable in every mess and in many newspapers. Sir Redvers Buller was confidently named as the Commander, and a force of 40,000 men fixed on as necessary. All the fighting is to be in the open. Pretoria itself is a fortified town surrounded with redoubts, but the Boer lives not in the town, but in the country. In the last war we held all the towns and they were no good to us, for the old "Dopper" Boer was not to be caught there. However, there is not enthusiasm for war in one man, merely hopes that it will not be necessary for the two white races in South Africa to fly at each other's throats. In the event, improbable we believe, of our difficulties with the Transvaal leading to war, it may be taken for granted that no native troops from India will on any account be employed; this, not so much from any objection to using our native forces against a European race, although that is a policy to avoid, as because of the bad effect it would necessarily have on the overwhelming Kafir population of South Africa to see us unable to defeat the Boers of ourselves. It is rather a pity that Indian troops cannot be used, for the Gurkha and the Afridi ought to be a fair match for the Boer at his own methods.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the text of the report of the directors of Marcks and Company, Limited, for the year ending 28th February, 1899, to be presented at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the Company convened for Saturday, the 1st July, 1899, at 4 p.m.

The fourteenth annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the Company's operations for the year ending 28th February, 1899, which the directors have the pleasure of submitting, may be considered satisfactory. The Company's stock has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the acting manager. Liberal allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. The amount available for distribution, including balances from last year, is Rs. 83,370-6-5 and your directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows :—I. depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools. Rs. 1,500-0-0; II. dividend at 15 per share, free of income-tax, Rs. 60,000-0-0; III. managing director's commission on the above dividend, Rs. 6,000-0-0; IV. reserve fund, Rs. 10,000-0-0; V. balance to be carried to next year's Rs. 5,870-6-5; total Rs. 83,370-6-5. The dividend to be paid on and after Wednesday, the 12th July, 1899. Under section 91 of the Articles of Association of the Company, one of the directors, Mr. McKenzie, retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. F. L. McAfee, the Company's Auditor, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

THE CONSERVANCY OF CALCUTTA.

At the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Wednesday, Mr. Bright, Chairman, made an explanatory statement regarding the breakdown of the conservancy system, which he said was chiefly due to insufficiency of carters. The carters' establishment has been short ever since the outbreak of plague last year. Though some men came back, there was another exodus early in March, and at the beginning of April there were 79 carters short. Subsequently others left, and there was a partial strike, though a few have returned. There were 122 carters short at two of the *jonchannees*. To meet this difficulty a coolly agent was at first employed. When he failed, agents were sent to the district of Gya, where most of our carters come from. They managed to engage nearly 100 men, but only about 28 arrived here, the rest having bolted. Government was appealed to for assistance, and 100 Santhals were quickly engaged and sent down, but these men stayed only a short while. Finally, every one of them vanished, on the ground that they did not like the work. Further, there had been a breakdown in the supply of waggons, resulting in a large accumulation of refuse. Temporary arrangements had been made to meet the difficulty, and a new scheme is being prepared.

LORD G. HAMILTON AND INDIAN BISHOPRICS.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., Secretary of State for India, has sent the following letter to an Ealing correspondent in reference to a communication to the *Press* in which the writer suggested that deeds spoke louder than words, and the Lord George Hamilton's real views found expression rather in his appointment of High Churchmen to vacant Indian bishoprics than in his professions of adherence to the Low and Broad Church Party :—

House of Commons, June 2, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I have received with regret the letter written by the Rev. J. Campbell which you sent me.

He questions my good faith and imposes to me insincerity because I being a Low Churchman, have, in my capacity as Minister of the Crown, not refrained from submitting for preferment clergymen who are High Churchmen. Whatever may be the preference I individually feel for those who share my views, I should be sorry to be so unjust and prejudiced as to exclude from consideration for preferment men who have, under depressing influences in India, with rare devotion, produced the best of our Church simply because their ideas on vestments and ritual differ from my own. None of those preferment I am responsible will ignore the authority of their ecclesiastical superiors in the law of their Church. I note with surprise that he confesses he knows little or nothing of Dr. Welldon, the Metropolitan of India. He was the first scholar of his day, is a man of the highest intellect, and as a writer, speaker, and preacher has scarcely an equal in our Church, but he is a Low Churchman. I fear that my appreciation of the good qualities of those from whom I may differ is not reciprocated by my clerical critic.—Believe me, yours truly.

GEORGE HAMILTON.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN SUGAR TRADE.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 2, Captain Sinclair asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he is now in a position to give the House the complete figures of the exports and imports of sugar from and into India for the year ending March 31, 1899, distinguishing raw sugar from refined.

Lord G. Hamilton : The exports of sugar from India in the year ended March 31, 1899 (including reexported sugar), were as follows :—Raw, 259,008 cwt. refined, 208,909 cwt. The imports for the same period were as follows :—Raw, 1312,778 cwt. ; refined, 3,704, 910 cwt.

THE COMMISSION ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary for India whether he had received any reply to the letter addressed by him on May 15 to the secretary of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure regarding the long delay that had occurred in the submission of its report ; and if so, would he state its contents to the House.

Lord G. Hamilton said he had received some personal replies from individual members of the Commission, but he was not yet in a position to give the general sense of the Commissioners. As regarded the draft report, he was informed that of the three portions of which it was composed two had already been circulated, or were in the act of being circulated, for the approval of the Commission.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

On Monday, June 5, Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for India who was responsible for the use of the Dum-Dum bullet by British troops in India.

Lord G. Hamilton : I stated, in reply to a question put to me by the hon. member in this House on March 24, 1898, that these bullets were issued by order of the Government of India, that no further sanction for their issue was necessary, and that no such sanction was either asked for or given ; but that Her Majesty's Government were fully informed as to the proceedings of the Governments of India, and saw no reason for questioning their propriety. I may add that the reason for the issue of this bullet was that experience had shown that the bullet previously in use did not adequately protect the troop using it. As at present advised, I see no reason for modifying the opinion which I then expressed. But I would add that since last autumn the Government of India have had a new pattern of bullet under trial ; and I was informed in reply to an enquiry about two months ago that these bullets were not complete, but that they would be proceeded with and reported on as soon as possible.

Mr. Dillon : Will the right hon. gentleman kindly say whether he will be willing before the new pattern bullet is adopted to lay before the House the opinion of medical experts on the effects of that bullet on animals ?

Lord G. Hamilton : There were experiments made in connection with the old bullet and on the strength of these experiments this bullet was adopted.

Mr. Dillon : Yes, but the results of the experiments were never communicated to the House of Commons. This is a very large question. (Hear, hear.) Will the right hon. gentleman before he refuses me information on this point with regard to the Dum-Dum bullet. (Cries of "Order, order," and Opposition cheers.) I am asking a very reasonable question. I wish to know whether the right hon. gentleman will undertake to communicate to the House the results of the experiments now being tried with the new bullet before this bullet is adopted for the Indian troops ?

Lord G. Hamilton : I do not recollect having refused to give the previous reports. If the hon. member wants the previous reports he can have them—I will lay them before the House.

Colonel Milward : May I be allowed to ask the right hon. gentleman a supplementary question of which I have given him private notice—whether the Dum-Dum bullet contains any explosive substance, or whether it is composed of a soft leaden nose on a nickel base, instead of the nickel nose and the soft leaden base of the Lee-Metford bullet ?

The Speaker : Order, order. The hon. member is entering into a debate on the merits of the subject. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.")

THE PUNJAB MEDAL.

On Tuesday, June 6, Mr. H. D. Greene asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether medals and clasps for service in the last Punjab war and the Tirah campaign, 1897-98, have been issued to officers and men of the Bengal Staff Corps entitled thereto ; and, if not, what is the cause of the delay, and when the distribution will take place.

Lord G. Hamilton : The medals and clasps granted for the operations on the Punjab frontier in 1897-98 have been in course of distribution since last summer. Any delay which may have occurred is due to the medal rolls not having been promptly submitted.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN PERSIA.

On Thursday, June 8, Mr. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the agreement giving Russia priority of railway concessions in Persia expired ; and what steps her Majesty's Government proposed taking at the expiration of this agreement to place England on an equal footing with Russia as regarded the construction of railways in Persia.

Mr. Brodrick : No public announcement has been made as to the agreement in question, and it would be inexpedient for her Majesty's Government to make a declaration as to their intention.

THE CONTROL OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the control of legal education in Calcutta is wholly in private hands, the Government Presidency College having no law department, and the Calcutta College confining teaching up to the full course of the University law degree ; and, whether he will state upon what grounds the Bombay Government have now decided to pursue a different policy, and consider it desirable that the control of higher education in Bombay, should be wholly or partially in private hands.

Lord G. Hamilton : The facts are as stated in the first paragraph of the question. The grounds on which the Bombay Government decided that the control of higher legal education should not in Bombay be allowed to pass to private institutions are thus stated in a letter from that Government of Sept. 1, 1895 :—"It is the opinion of this Government that it is advisable to allow the control of higher legal education to pass to private institutions, for the administration of the law is undoubtedly a part of the general administration of the country, and in spite of the fundamental dissociation of law from politics there is a distinct danger of the perversion of legal instruction to political uses."

THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL AND BOMBAY.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether for the last few years the Bombay Government have contributed nothing to the support of the Government Law School but, on the contrary, have made a yearly profit of about Rs. 8,000 from the fees paid by the students, and have now resolved to raise these fees ; whether he is aware that the Bombay Government refused to sanction the affiliation of the proposed private College of Law on the ground that they desired to improve the Government School by means of these entrance fees, and were therefore unwilling that students should be diverted to another institution ; and, whether this prevention or the establishment of a private College of Law has been sanctioned by the Government.

Lord G. Hamilton : It is a fact that the fees received at the Government Law School at Bombay have during recent years exceeded the expenditure, but I doubt whether the average excess has been so much as 8,000 rs. ; in 1896-97 it was only 3,190 rs. It is also true that the Bombay Government have resolved to raise the fees ; but this is not to make a profit out of fees, but to make the new organisation self-supporting. I answered the second and third paragraphs of the question in my reply to the hon. member's question of May 16 last. The question of the fees had nothing to do with the refusal of the Bombay Government to sanction the application of the private institution to the Bombay University.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been drawn to the proceedings of the central committee of the Pasteur Institute, held on April 15 last at the office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, at Simla (the Director-General himself in the chair), when it was proposed to ask the Government to make a grant for a Pasteur Institute, and to place it under a Government medical officer ; whether this committee has been formed with the sanction of Government ; and, whether it is proposed to grant them the assistance asked for.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have seen a newspaper report of the meeting of the Pasteur Institute Committee, to which the question refers. The Government of India are, I believe, aware of the formation and proceedings of the Committee ; but I ascertained some weeks ago that they had not decided on the course of action. They hoped, however, to deal with the subject during the present summer.

MINING RIGHTS IN THE HYDERABAD STATE.

Sir Andrew Scoble asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been called to certain prospectuses of the Godavery Estates, Limited, and the Godavari Valley Collieries, Limited, purporting to deal with mining and other rights in the Zemindary of Ramangavaram and Mullur, in the Hyderabad State ; and, whether the Zemindar has power to give a lease of the mineral rights on his estate.

Lord G. Hamilton : My attention has been called to these prospectuses, which appear to have been issued in London for the purpose of exploiting a concession alleged to have been granted by one Mathu Krishnan, Zemindar of Ramangavaram and Mullur in the Warangal district of Hyderabad State. The Government of his Highness the Nizam brought the matter to the notice of the Government of India and reported that they had nothing to do with this alleged concession, and that, inasmuch as no Zamindar has the right to lease minerals to an English Company without the consent and that of the Government of India, any contract purporting to deal with mining rights which may have been made by the Zamindar is null and void.

EXPORTS OF SUGAR.

Captain Sinclair asked the Secretary of State for India : If he will be good enough state the quantities of sugar, raw and refined, entering India during the year 1898-99, specifying in each case the countries of origin.

Lord G. Hamilton : The trade returns for March, 1899, give the following figures as the imports of sugar into India during the year 1898-99. Refined sugar : From Austria-Hungary 1,033,737 cwt., Germany 413,971, Mauritius 1,733,607, China 185,082, Java 162,500, Straits Settlements 75,033, other countries 62,757, total 3,734,910 cwt. Unrefined sugar : From all countries 313,775 cwt. I have as yet received no details regarding the countries from which this unrefined sugar came. It may be added that 107,944 cwt. of foreign refined sugar were re-exported from India during the year.

LADY BARRISTERS IN INDIA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention had been drawn to the unsuccessful application of Miss Sorabji for permission to plead before the Allahabad High Court ; whether he is aware that the lady referred to has taken law honours at Oxford and has passed the LL.B. examination of the Bombay University, and has complied with all the necessary regulations ; and whether he will state the grounds upon which she is prevented from practising before the High Courts of India.

Lord G. Hamilton : I am aware that Miss Sorabji applied to the High Court for permission to practise as a pleader, and that the Court, which has an absolute discretion in the matter under the Letters Patent, refused its assent to her application. I do not know what honours Miss Sorabji may have taken at Oxford or elsewhere, nor do I know the grounds of the Court's refusal ; but I think it probable that it was on account of her sex, which would equally have debarred her from practising in any court of law in this country.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LEPER ASYLUM AT NASSIK.

THE *Indian Spectator* has a good word to say on behalf of the Leper Asylum at Nassik :—We do not know how to express our appreciation of the noble work which the Leper Asylum in Nassik is doing. The institution owes its origin to the humanity of Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Collector of Nassik, who when the famine and plague relief funds left the lepers, that congregate in the temples of that town, destitute, exerted himself to collect a fund wherewith to house and maintain the unfortunates who, otherwise, would throng the streets and thoroughfares. To the Lady Superintendent, Miss Harvey of the Zenana Mission, is due the excellent conduct of the Asylum, a report of whose work during last year, has been kindly sent to us. The number of lepers on the roll averaged 36 during the year. No words are needed to commend this great charity to the generosity of the wealthy and well-to-do.

THE HINDU SENIOR WRANGLER.

Many of the native papers are very effusive in their congratulations to Mr. Paranjpe on his recent success at Cambridge. The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—We congratulate Mr. R. P. Paranjpe on his brilliant success at Cambridge. He is the first Indian who has come out Senior Wrangler, and his achievements besides being unique is a credit to India. The Brahmins have always been renowned as excellent mathematicians, but to be a good mathematician and to come out as Senior Wrangler are two very different things. Mr. Paranjype is perhaps the most brilliant scholar turned out by the New High School, Poona, and his University career was a succession of triumphs, for he passed all his examinations at the top of the "first class" list. That he would do well at Cambridge was confidently expected, but very few could have expected him to head the list in the mathematical Tripos.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—Mr. Raghunath Purshotam Paranjpe is the first native of India who comes out Senior Wrangler at the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos. This is a matter of congratulation to the whole native community, for Mr. Paranjpe's illustrious success is as it were a vindication of the capacity of the native mind. His success shows that the native only requires to be given an opportunity to compete for the highest academic distinctions. Mr. Pranjpe is a worthy product of a really worthy educational Institution of India. Nothing is nobler than educating one's countrymen at the sacrifice of personal advancement. The members of the Deccan Educational Society seem to understand the inconceivable happiness that such a sacrifice of material prosperity brings, and the magnanimous Professors of the Fergusson College must be deriving no ordinary pleasure and satisfaction from the brilliant success of their talented pupil.

The *Gujerati* observes :—Mr. Paranjpe's brilliant success at the Cambridge University is a unique event in the history of educational progress in this country. For an Indian student to win the Senior Wranglership is an achievement of which educated India might well be proud. When the Government of India Scholarship was founded in 1880, there was some carping criticism by the friends of disappointed competitors. But as was shown at the time, his claims were amply incontestable. In his University examinations here he invariably stood first class first. He has now become Senior Wrangler at the age of twenty-five which, in the opinion of many, is, indeed, a unique academic distinction.

CHARITABLE ACTION OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The *Gujerati* belauds the action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in recording its tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. J. A. Forbes, who was some years ago a member of the firm of Forbes and Co., and a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Our contemporary remarks :—The action of the Corporation was peculiarly graceful in recording its deep regret at the death of Mr. James Alexander Forbes of the well-known house of Forbes and Co., who headed the great movement for municipal reform in the city of Bombay which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the present municipal constitution, and was elected chairman of the Corporation during the very first year of its existence. This movement for reform was headed by Mr. Forbes, and the value of hearty co-operation between Europeans and natives was never better signalised than when he led the agitation for municipal reform. The constitution which he proposed did not, however, find much favour. Mr. Forbes had, however, so much endeared himself to the people by his public spirit that at the time of his departur to Europe his carriage was stopped on the way to the Bunder and his horses unyoked. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in moving the resolution, related the history of municipal reform in that city which was supplemented by Mr. Sayani, Mr. Wacha and Dr. Cawasji, and the Corporation unanimously concurred with him in according its tribute of praise and gratitude to the respected memory of the deceased.

The *Native Opinion* writes :—In the late Mr. Forbes Bombay people lose a leader of men, and a political adviser of uncommon merit—a person whose individuality Bombay cannot afford to forget easily. When the local municipal reins were in the hands of a Bench of Justices and when the extravagance of Mr. A. T. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, had steeped the city in a bottomless sink of indebtedness, the late Mr. Forbes, with such able spirits as the late Messrs. Nowroji Furdunji, Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Dr. Blaney and others, attempted to overhaul the whole working of the then Municipality and give the city, if possible, a new municipal constitution. The struggle was not a light one, and those who know our past Municipal history will alone realise what tremendous burden of anxiety and trouble Mr. Forbes and his noble band of co-adjators had to bear. Many will remember the sights of the day on which Mr. Forbes left our shores for his native land. The streets leading to the Apollo Pier were thronged, all vieing with one another to give expression to their gratitude and which, we believe, ultimately ended in his carriage being unharnessed and the carriage being drawn to the Pier by the people themselves. Mr. Forbes, like some other Englishmen, was no bird of passage ; he lived the life of a real, veritable Bombay citizen, to whom the Bombay people owe a deep debt of gratitude.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE AND THE "KAL."

Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, according to the *RastGoftar*, is disappointed, is even angry, and threatens to resign the chairmanship of the London Indian Association. Our contemporary asks : What is it all about ? Why, the *Kal* of course. A meeting was held for the express purpose of condemning the *Kal*, but the meeting did 'to what was required of them, and Mr. Dadabhoy is put out. When the tellers had announced that the motion of condemnation was defeated, he rose and said he had not anticipated such a result. It was a painful thing for him that his younger friends should think that the editor of the *Kal* was right. By refusing to condemn the statements in the *Kal*, the Society had justified its opinions about the assassination. His whole life was given up to the service of his country. He had grown old and white-headed, and stated all he had in front of the welfare and the interests of India. He would never consent to praise assassination. Nobody had been more abused by Anglo-Indians for his opinions on Indian questions than he had. But he drew the line at assassination. If this was the definite and final verdict of the Society, he must reconsider his position as chairman. He could not belong to a Society which, by refusing to condemn the writings in the *Kal*, had justified them indirectly.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—It is a pity that the base and dastardly murders committed by relentless vagabonds destitute of any sense of religion or patriotism should have been extenuated by the poona *Kal* by means of the most infamous and blasphemous doctrines. It is a pity that the unthinking supporters of the Editor of the *Kal* should have brought the matter to a crisis by their senseless opposition to the decision of the Congress on this painful subject. It is a pity indeed that even friends of India in England should have been so misinformed on the question as to indirectly justify the gospel of assassination barefacedly preached by a reckless editor. We learn that the other day a meeting of the London Indian Society was called to consider what action the Society should take with regard to the disgusting *Kal* affair. The Grand Old Man was in the chair. The proposition moved by Dr. Mullick spoke for itself. That it afforded not the slightest room for disagreement can be seen from the wording of the motion—"that this society regrets and condemns the recent statements in the Poona *Kal* with regard to the Poona murders, and considers them prejudicial to the best interests of India." Nevertheless the motion after a most stupid and heedless debate was defeated by one vote !

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col C H Hunter, M S, B
Capt G C Beadon, B
Capt C T Crichton, B
Capt P T Spence, B
Lieut E Barnes, B
Hon H H Ribbey, C I E, B Cov
Mr E A Galt, B Cov
Mr H F Evans, B Cov
Mr A H Cuming, B Cov
Mr C A Radie, B Cov
Mr G W Forrest, C I E, B
Mr F O Certel, B
Mr F L Reid, B
Mr A Monro, B
Mr — Macdonald, B
Mr J W D Johnstone, B
Mr J Vaughan, B
Mr R S Hoar, B
Mr V A Brodie, M Cov
Mr W Inderiel, Bo Cov
Mr L P Wale, Bo
Mr A D Wilkins, Bo
Col J L Fazan
Col D S Cuninghame
Lieut Col J H Nowell
Lieut Col J H C Harrison
Lieut Col W Maitn
Lieut Col R Orpen
Lieut Col G Hawkes
Major F S Dixon
Capt C H Rice
Capt R P Stoneage
Capt W E E Lloyd
Capt P W F Macdonald
Capt E H Boone
Capt B C Colvin m
Capt H Young
Capt T H Smith
Capt W H Southey
Capt W Lilly
Capt A H Montgomery
Capt C B Templer
Lieut-Col G P Humphreys
Lieut C R Rowell
Lieut W O Great
Lieut E Barnes
Lieut J A Hannyngton
Lieut J B Corry
Lieut C Holliday
Lieut H Brand
Lieut W H E Basevi
Lieut G B Winter
Surg Gen R Harvey, C B, D S O

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt L A Forbes, B, 4 mo M C
Mr F L P Shirres, B Cov, 3 mo extrao dinary leave
Mr J McCann, B, furl commuted to furl on M C for 15 mo
Mr C L Bisco, B, 1 mo M C
Mr E A W McDougall, B appeal leave commuted to furl on M C for 7 mo
Major C E L Gilbert, 3 mo
Major A P Westlake, D S O, till Oct 31, 1899
Lieut W B Staunton, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H S Fox Strangways, B
Mr E H Ashworth, B Cov
Mr A L P Tucker, B Cov
Mr J W Oliver, B
Mr F C L Cowley Brown, M
Mr W Merrest, Bo
Lieut H H G Stansfeld
Lieut A C Edwardes

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ! - Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

GIRL caddies are being employed on at least one American golf course. They are said to be very reliable.

It is said of a certain society girl that she has gone through so many engagements that she has enough rings to make a necklace. She has lately had that interesting ornament made for herself.

As it seems that ladies cannot have a pocket worthy of the name put on their dresses, they are now providing themselves with pockets on their underclothes. For the purpose of safely stowing valuables when travelling the corset is furnished with two pockets, each of grey Suede or black or white, according to the colour of the stays. They fill in the lower part of the bust line, and do not add to the bulk of the figure.

The hands soon show the effects of age, and one thing which much conduces to a premature shrinking of the muscles of the hands, and which is answerable for half the wrinkled palms and fingeres we see at an age at which, normally, they should be fresh and firm, is that wretched habit of wearing gloves and sleeves that are too tight. Too tight gloves must have their influenced on the development of the muscles wherever the circulation is at all defective.

A woman who has carefully studied the effects of light at her dinners says that unshaded candles in high old-fashioned candelabra that branch out in many directions are absolutely the perfection of light for a table, and are, too, a most becoming light to the faces of the guests gathered around it. The candelabra should be tall enough to carry the lights fairly high. The pretty candle shades so much in use are decorative to the furnishings of the table, but they prevent the most effective and becoming light.

The "latest" dancing shoes are made in perfectly plain white kid, with a row of perforated stitching running across the toes. Travelling-gowns are not being made from black and white checks and woolley materials. Hair is now worn in the old-fashioned "Cadogan" style and tied with a bow of black ribbon. Large cravat bows cut with broad ends and finished with ruffles and ribbons are very fashionable, and a complete finish to a dress. Princess dresses will be a long summer fashion, more especially to slender and tall women.

A hot controversy is raging at Derby, Connecticut, between the Board of Education and bicycling school teachers respecting the propriety of lady school teachers appearing in the class room in bicycle skirts. Recently the Educational Board adopted a measure prohibiting the wearing of bicycle skirts in the class-room. The teachers and their friends protested. The superinten ent of schools has now decided that cycling costumes shall not be worn by the teachers in schools within the city limits, but may be permitted in schools in outlying districts.

The discomfort of carrying a wad of wet hair on her head, and the time consumed in drying it, frequently deters a woman from enjoying the delights of a shampoo. After the hair has been washed it is a matter of several hours to dry it, and, unless great care is exercised, the risk of catching severe cold during this drying operation is very great. A very simple arrangement to dry the hair quickly (says the "Invention") has been patented by John W. Hillerman and Mrs. Hillerman, both of Rossi, Lyons, Kansas. It comprises a metal chamber on a stand which permits of its adjustment to the head of the subject. The top is sloping to receive the hair, and is covered with asbestos to prevent any damage by heat being done to the tresses. Inside this chamber is a lamp, and around the top are apertures to permit the heat to pass through the hair. By this means an operation heretofore requiring several hours may be performed in 15 or 20 minutes.

A writer in "Harper's Magazine" has been telling the Americans all about our domestic servants If he or she speaks truly, we are much better off with our domestics than most of us believe ourselves to be. Caste (says the writer) is a genuine and substantial institution in England, and the servant is a servant, was, in all likelihood, born of servant parents, and certainly never expects to be of any higher rank. Marriage is her ambit on, but not her way out or up. She does not expect it to raise her social status, which in a word does not trouble or weigh with her at all. English servants do not share the food that is provided for the family. They put up with tea and bread and butter for breakfast, but will take coffee and bacon if they can get them—which is the case in few houses. For dinner—well, in a case within my knowledge, where a parsimonious mistress was unjust to her servants—they demanded the regular fare of servants in London, which they said was boiled meat, to vegetables, and pudding. It is a very strange thing to the average American to learn and to feel that whatever is not used at his table is saved in the pantry, to go down there late some night when all the restaurants and clubs are closed, and to find that a dozen strawberries, a slice or two of cake, and a small portion of a delicious dish of dessert have been untouched, that the joint you carved at dinner is precisely as it was when you sent it away and that even the cream that was left and will spoil before morning has been set aside as tabooed to the servants. They are mostly content when allowed to live quite separately from the family. After more than one formal dinner I have seen the champagne still standing, flat and dead, in the bottles, and the sherry and port marking the same point which they reached in the decanters when taken from the table.

In these days of bachelor women, the following extract from Charlotte Brooke's works may be read with pleasure by some of our readers :—"I speculate much on the existence of unmarried and never-to-be married women nowadays, and I have already got to the point of considering that there is no more respectable character on this earth than an unmarried woman who makes her way through life quietly, perseveringly, without support of husband or brother, and who retains in her possession a well-regulated mind, a disposition to enjoy simple pleasures, and fortitude to support inevitable pains sympathy with the sufferings of others, and willingness to relieve want as far as her means allow."

Of all the disagreeable types of woman kind, the one who regards herself as a martyr is the most objectionable, for the simple reason that she has nothing in the world to worry about, and is a fraud of the deepest dye, revelling in imaginary diseases and phantom ills that never cross the shadow of her life's doorsill. She is generally a woman with plenty of time hanging heavily on her hands, and is always sick or wrong. If it is not it disease that has wasted her form away, she goes about carrying a secret sorrow with her, and if one would but believe all that she says, it would seem that she was a victim of all the doleful ep sodes that could be imagined. Such people need waking up. Give them a purpose in life, and the ills and worries will vanish in the background. Work will do more for them than all the bottles of medicine which they so assiduously swallow, and when life assumes brighter aspects their friends will be pleased to listen to what they say, for it will then be untinged by any cloud formed by a diseased imagination.

The petania-tinted nose of poor Cyrano de Bergerac has given the name to a fashionable colour, a kind of plum, with a bluish bloom on it, terrible in noses, but excellent in cloth. It just hits the taste of the hour. It was Paris, of course, that bestowed this title upon the new shade. Quicker of impulse, more agile of thought, it excels London in giving surface expression to the passing influences of the hour. A costume in Cyrano cloth has the skirt lined with palest green silk, and the bodice slashed up in three different places in front showing the pale green silk through the spaces. A yoke so small that it is no more than a rounded, turn-down collar, is also in the green, but covered with "fresh butter" lace, as well as the high collar. This all makes agreeable relief to the rather angry tone of the cloth.

A smart silk suit just coming into in black, grey, dark blue, or dark green, silk is made up like a tailor-made, a return to an old fashion, plus all the perfection of cut and fit that characterises the century-end costume. For those who fear to wear anything that has not yet come into general use, the little coat may be silk and the skirt cloth grenadine, chiffon, or printed muslin, made with a soft lining. A teagown in fine guipure is made over chiffon ; a teagown of the sort that is worn at informal dinners, at the theatre or elsewhere, when full dress in not required. The front of the gown is accordeon-pleated white chiffon, this pleated being as fashionable as ever.

Dresses made with a yoke so deep as to cover a portion of the shoulders, and even the top of the arms, as they sometimes do, are wrong in art. They cut the figure across in a way that is antagonistic to grace and beauty. This is the case only when the yoke is in another colour from the rest of the bodice. As to the fashion of wearing a light shirt or blouse with a dark skirt, it has precisely the same fault, and is indefensible from a purely esthetic point of view ; though readily par lonable when one realises how very convenient this costume is. On a showery day, when a light-coloured skirt would be soiled in half an hour, a dark one can be donned with a cool white shirt, over which a pro ective little coat affords the necessary shelter, without making the wearer too hot. For the coat and skirt suit is as popular as ever, despite what is said by those to whose interest it is to have them cast aside and replaced by something new, probably less convenient, and certainly more expensive. The "coat-and-skirt-and shirt" toilette is of purely English origin, and is not so much in favour with Paris couturiers and couturieres as it is with their customers.

The trustees of the National Gallery have done little in the way of recent acquisition. And this is not at all to be regretted. Wall space in that building on the north side of Trafalgar-square cannot be much added to, and, as fresh pictures are acquired, will be more valuable. We should be sorry to see it usurped by canvases other than first rate. Of course, certain pictures will always be bought for their interest rather than for their art. And this seems to have been the motive for the latest purchase. It is a view of London by an Eighteenth Centuary artist—the art of it good if not supreme, and the topographical interest great. You are looking down the river from Charing-cross and see the Thames, its waters comparatively unsullied, and its expanse unbroken by frequent and unsightly bridges. It is the London of two hundred years ago seen on a fresh summer's day under a blue sky. And the impression it leaves is what Mr. Ruskin says is the impression left by Venice, of the whiteness of the buildings. The steeples and towers of Wren's and Gibbs' churches are all gleaming white, and you see St. Paul's as we do not see it now. The picture has, therefore, great topographical interest, and its art is conscientious and accomplished.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J E Sandilan is, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain F Smeddrick, cleared yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 767 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and tea deck passengers.

THE Knight Line s s Kt Bachelor, 4,031 tons, Captain C Froggatt, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Hull, with a general cargo and Captain C Moss, as a cabin passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's s s Mo avia, 2,261 tons, Captain A Calabrese, will sail to-day for Kobe via Colombo, with a general c

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For Health and Beauty use "LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE" SKIN Lanoline" Toilet Soap Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. Gd. a Cake. from all Chemists. Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LOND...

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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SAUCE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the Original and only genuine. DR. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED & INVENTED it, and first published the word CHLORODYNE. He was the SOLE INVENTOR, and Chlorodyne cannot possibly be identical with any other combination. By analysis (organic substances) and since the formula has been published it is evident that any statement that a compound is identical with CHLORODYNE must be false. CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy, as many persons have testified, but it is unsafe to take it on the representations of persons who have no authority to speak.

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was accorded by Lord Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD, in the Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and that he had been sworn to.—See *The Times*.

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best PALLIATIVE in CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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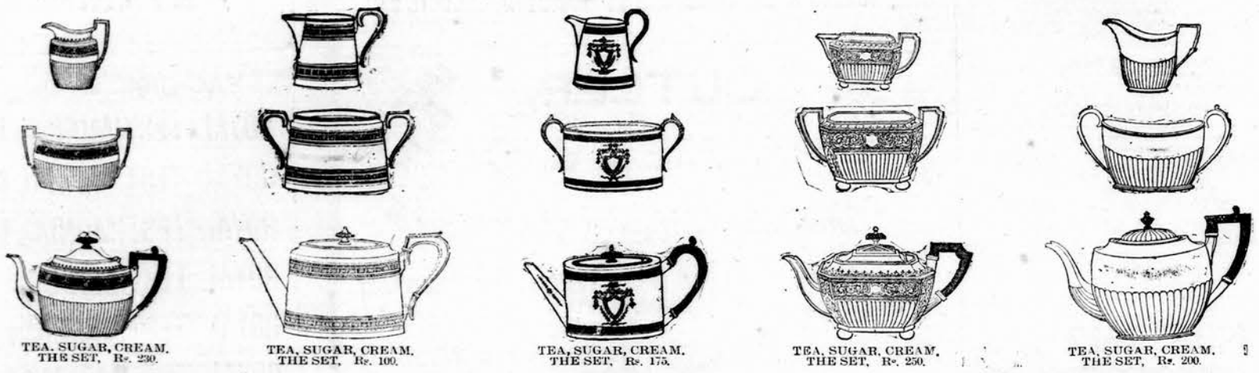

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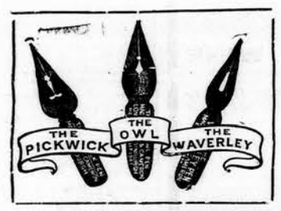

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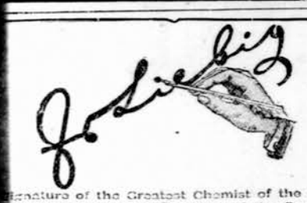

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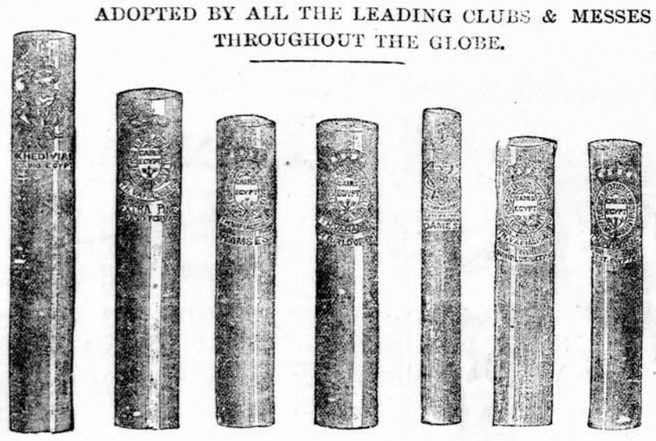

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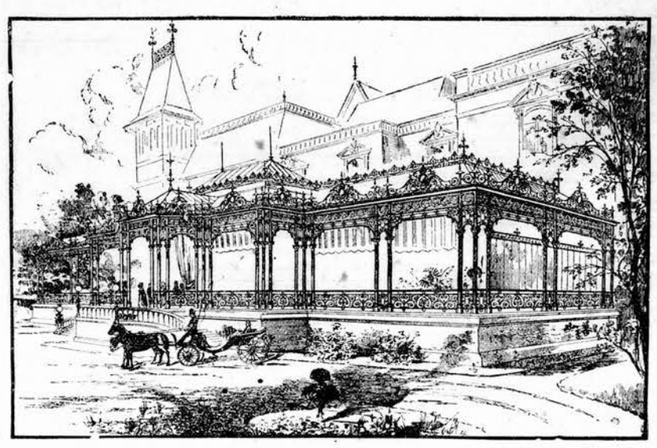

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